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INTERNATIONAL

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IE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, misty early, cloudy Temp. 0-7 (32-45). Sunday, variable. LONDON: Saturday, y. Temp. 3-8 (37-46). Sunday, showers. CHANNEL: Slight. ER: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temp. 1-14. (34-57). NEW K: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 10-20 (50-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	LE30.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	25 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mills	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

...omb Expert ...ets Life in ...laying of ...lountbatten

...UBLIN, Nov. 23 (AP) — Irish ...ublican Army guerrilla Thomas ...Mahon, 31, was sentenced to life ...risonment today for the assassi...ion of Lord Louis Mountbatten ...he Irish Republic three months ...

...nother defendant, Francis ... Girl, 24, was found not guilty of ... slaying. But the three judges at ... Special Criminal Court ordered ... to stand trial Jan. 21 on charges ...belonging to the outlawed IRA's ...visional wing. He was freed on ... of £1,000 ($2,160.)

...residing Judge Ian Hamilton ...ised to allow McMahon, a Provi...nal IRA explosives specialist, to ...eal the life sentence.

Britain today recalled its high commissioner to Zambia. In Lusaka, crowds stoned the British High Commission. Page 3.

...oth men had denied that they ...ed Earl Mountbatten of Burma, ... a cousin of Queen Elizabeth and ... most prominent Briton to be ... in by Irish terrorists in this cen... y. He was killed Aug. 27 in ...negal Bay, Ireland, when his pri... boat was blown up by a bomb. ...Also slain in the explosion were: ...rd. Mountbatten's 15-year-old ...ndson, Nicholas Knatchbull; ...dy Brabourne, Mountbatten's ...ughter's mother-in-law, and a 15... old boatboy. The Provisional ...A claimed responsibility for the ...lings.

...Police said that they are still ...ating for at least five other men ...olved in the killing. "We're con...nt more arrests will be made in ...s case soon," a police source re...rted.

The Mountbatten assassination ...led to a major tightening of se...rity in Ireland as well as in...ased cooperation between the ...itish and Irish governments to ...b the terrorists.

McMahon and Mr. McGirl were ...ested by chance at a police road... ...ck several hours before the ra...-detonated bomb exploded. Po... said that the pair had planted ... bomb, leaving it for other IRA ...n to detonate.

Judge Hamilton said that ...Mahon was convicted on foren... evidence that proved he had ...n aboard Lord Mountbatten's ...at. This evidence — flakes of ...en paint found on his clothing ...d traces of nitroglycerine and am...nium nitrate on his hands — was ... that police had implicating ...Mahon and Mr. McGirl.

But the judge said that prosecu... failed to prove that Mr. McGirl ...d been at Mullaghmore, the fish... village on Ireland's northwest ...ast where Lord Mountbatten ...ored his boat.

Trained Abroad

McMahon has been under police ...rveillance for years. Police Special ...anch agents believe that he was ...ined in explosives abroad, possi...y by Palestinian guerrillas who ...ve links with the IRA.

Mr. McGirl, whose family has ...g been involved in the Republi... movement, beamed as he ...lked out free on bail and told re...rters: "I'm delighted with the re...lt. But I'm unhappy the other fel...w didn't get off too."

Associated Press

GUNS AND PRAYERS — Ayatollah Hossein-ali Montazeri, one of Iran's top religious leaders, holds a bayonet on a rifle as he addresses a crowd before prayers at the Tehran University.

Carter Issues Toughest Warning: 'Extremely Grave Consequences'

President Carter, in his bluntest warning of the Iran crisis, declared: "The consequence of harm to any single hostage will be extremely grave." U.S. Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, who met privately in Tehran with acting foreign minister Bani-Sadr, reported a possible breakthrough. But State Department officials reiterated that there could be no negotiation until the hostages were freed. In New York, the shah said he would be able to leave the United States in two weeks — and he was anxious to go. But Iranian leaders insisted that he be sent directly to Iran. Ripples of the crisis continued throughout the Islamic world. Saudi troops seized the last Moslem zealots who had taken over the Grand Mosque of Mecca, and the official radio said: "Their fate is dark. They will not see light — not here in this world or after death." Spurred by Ayatollah Khomeini's implicit call for a holy war, crowds in Tehran denounced the United States for the mosque attack. Despite Saudi assurances that there was no evidence of U.S. involvement, mobs stoned the American consulate in Calcutta, thronged the streets of Dacca and demonstrated elsewhere. After a dramatic evacuation of diplomats from Pakistan — where trapped Americans were nearly burned alive under siege — Washington assured that its missions would remain open in Moslem nations. As the crisis mounted, Bani-Sadr announced that Iran would not pay $15 billion in foreign debts which he said were created by looters of the imperial rule. Bankers disputed the figures, but they expected a financial impact. Said one: "We are anxiously considering it."

Saudis Say Mecca Site Is Retaken

From Agency Dispatches

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 23 — Saudi Arabian troops today wrested control of the Grand Mosque at Mecca from Moslem gunmen, who for four days besieged Islam's holiest shrine after taking worshippers captive, a Saudi government spokesman said.

But the Saudi information minister, Mohammed Abdo Yamani, made no mention in a broadcast speech of the 30 to 50 hostages whom the armed Moslem extremists were believed to be holding. He appeared to indicate that hostages were still inside.

"Security forces control completely all parts of the mosque and are now arresting the group that stormed it," Mr. Yamani said. "They will be punished severely by God's will, as well as anyone who might want to tamper with holy places and the security and tranquility of the people of this country."

In an initial clash with security forces and worshippers, at least two persons were killed and eight wounded, said Prince Saud, the Saudi foreign minister.

In what appeared to be an exaggerated report, a Kuwaiti newspaper said that 600 persons were killed in fighting between the gunmen and Saudi troops. Several Egyptian pilgrims reported that there were "scores of dead and wounded."

Clue From Prayers

Despite Saudi assurances that the occupation of the mosque was over, the Friday prayers, always broadcast from the mosque, were being broadcast from Medina, indicating that the siege may not be finished.

Extremist Moslems also tried to take over the shrine in Medina, Islam's second holiest site, but were unsuccessful, Western diplomats in Jordan said today. The Medina shrine houses the tomb of the prophet Mohammed.

Mr. Yamani did not say how many gunmen were involved in the Mecca seizure. Nor did he mention the condition of hostages. Mr. Yamani told the state-run Riyadh radio that a statement would be issued by the interior minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, as soon as the gunmen were arrested.

Today, in continuing reaction to the remark by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that the United States was to blame for the seizure of the mosque, an estimated 6,000 Iranians marched on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, shouting "Carter set fire to the mosque of the Moslems."

"All of us must unite and revolt together and expel this corrupt germ from history," Ayatollah Khomeini said yesterday to Pakistani officers in a broadcast speech. "Or at least let us drive them out of countries so that they no longer think of coming here and bringing their advisers and delegates, their exploiters to exploit here."

In Calcutta, about 3,000 Moslems stoned the U.S. Consulate, setting several vehicles on fire and battling with police to protest the seizure of the mosque, police said. Several police officers were injured.

The mobs set fire to two diplomatic cars, two streetcars, a state bus and several other vehicles in an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shah Hopes to Leave U.S. in 2 Weeks

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, says he has completed radiation treatments for cancer and hopes to leave here for Mexico within two weeks, according to ABC News.

In an interview yesterday with the network's Barbara Walters, the shah said he was "very anxious to leave" the United States. In fact, he said he "never wanted to come to this country" and did so only because "doctors thought he would die."

Miss Walters quoted the shah as saying he needs semi-surgery to remove another gallstone, a procedure which will involve insertion of a small basket-like device into a bladder tube to trap the stone and pull it out.

"The shah doesn't know exactly when the surgery will begin," Miss Walters said. "It depends how he reacts to the radiation. But he's very anxious to go, and hopes it will be within two weeks."

The shah's surgeon, Dr. Bjorn Thorbjarnarson, would not comment on the report. Other doctors attending the shah have said privately they would not oppose his leaving once the radiation treatments were finished and the gallstone was out.

The State Department has had no direct contacts with the shah since he entered this country on Oct. 22 on a visa issued for medical reasons. But officials said the shah was told through intermediaries that he was expected to depart as soon as his condition warranted.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., meanwhile, said he had information from a good source that the shah would undergo surgery today for the gallstone. "Up to this time, the shah has needed treatment that could be done only in this country, but after tomorrow that will no longer be the case," Sen. Schweiker said yesterday.

The shah came to New York from his exile in Mexico on Oct. 22, and gallbladder surgery confirmed the presence of cancer in his lymph system. Miss Walters said he told her that his wife, Farah, his doctors and other advisers insisted that he come. Miss Walters quoted the shah as saying, he had to come for a sophisticated diagnosing instrument called the body scanner.

The shah did not discuss the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hansen Sees Bani-Sadr, Offers Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (IHT) — President Carter warned Iran today that it will face "extremely grave" consequences if even one of the 49 hostages is harmed at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He issued the warning after meeting for more than two hours with top advisers at Camp David, Md.

In Tehran, U.S. Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, met last night with Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the acting foreign minister, and presented a plan for Iran to release the hostages in exchange for a U.S. congressional inquiry into alleged crimes by Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah. Mr. Bani-Sadr said that such an inquiry might "ease up the situation for the hostages."

There has been no official U.S. statement on Rep. Hansen's mission, but a State Department official in Washington said that the congressman's proposal was a variation on a theme that had been sounded for at least 10 days. The United States has said that it would not discuss any arrangement until the hostages were freed, after which it would be willing to discuss this and other ideas.

A spokesman for the State Department's Iran working group said, "Rep. Hansen is not acting as an agent or representative of the U.S. government. We cannot say if he is acting for Congress."

Foreigners March

Meanwhile, about 20 foreigners, mostly U.S. citizens, marched today through the streets of Tehran in support of the demands of those holding the hostages that the shah be extradited to Iran. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday called for support from Moslems worldwide and from U.S. blacks.

After today's meeting at Camp David, Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said: "The president has asked that I tell you that, in his view, the last American hostage is just as important to the United States as the first. The consequences of harm to any single hostage will be extremely grave."

Mr. Powell added: "Harm to one hostage is as serious as harm to all. It's important that no one have any misapprehension about that fact."

Mr. Powell reiterated that the United States will not return the shah to Iran. "The shah was allowed to come here for humanitarian reasons, medical treatment," Mr. Powell said. "That treatment will

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bani-Sadr Says Iran Won't Pay Foreign Debt, Put at $15 Billion

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 23 — Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Iran's acting foreign minister and finance minister, announced today that Iran would not pay the debts that the recently nationalized Iranian banks owed to foreign banks. He estimated the debts at more than $15 billion, but the figure was challenged by Western bankers.

"We will not pay these debts, which were borrowed by looters," Mr. Bani-Sadr told a prayer meeting at Tehran University. It was not clear from the announcement whether the decision actually had been made or whether Mr. Bani-Sadr was outlining a future course of action.

International bankers in London and other Western capitals were puzzled by the statement — "anxiously considering it," a banker said.

Iranian Bank

Some senior bankers challenged the estimate of the debts, saying that they stood at about $7 billion. They said that the debts were divided as follows: $4.5 billion in medium-term Euromarket loans; $500 million in other, unpublicized medium-term loans and no more than $2 billion in short-term commercial credit.

The bankers also noted that Bank Markazi, Iran's central bank, had issued a statement yesterday in London assuring the international banking community that Iran intended to honor its foreign debts.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's announcement hardly affected the world's foreign exchange and bullion markets today. Money dealers and traders reacted cautiously to the report, partly because they were puzzled by conflicting reports on economic affairs in Iran. The price of gold eased slightly in London. The dollar rose slightly against most other major currencies except the pound sterling (Story, page 9).

In his statement today, Mr. Bani-Sadr referred to bank loans but he did not single out U.S. banks or specify the nationality of the institutions involved. He also did not identify the nature of the loans.

Some Western sources in Iran said that they believed that his statement was made for domestic political purposes. "I can imagine that the Iranians totted up everything that could be construed as foreign debt to arrive at a huge figure," a Western economist here said. "That way they were able to make an announcement to show their revolutionary fervor, expressed in billions."

The economist said that he thought that Mr. Bani-Sadr had taken into account payments for weapons deliveries from the United States under contracts concluded with Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah. Iran previously announced that it had canceled all such contracts and would not honor their terms.

Members of the dwindling foreign business community here said that they did not believe that Iran intended to default on debts to foreign suppliers or firms active in Iran.

Officials of the Iranian central bank were not available for comment today, but Western diplomats said that a series of conflicting statements during the last few days on oil and monetary policy indicated that Iran's leaders were not in agreement on crucial economic problems.

This view also was expressed today by U.S. Treasury Department officials in Washington who declined to respond to the debt-payment

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Aden Reported Site For Soviet Sub Bases

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI) — A London-based Lebanese magazine said today that Soviet experts in Aden are building bases for Soviet submarines in the South Yemeni waters.

The weekly Al Hawadess quoted diplomatic sources in Aden as saying that nuclear-powered submarines will use these bases as headquarters for strategic voyages in the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and along the eastern coast of the African continent.

inside

INSIGHTS:

Common Market: Power, bureaucracy in an age of pragmatism.

Carol Bellamy: A busy schedule for a New Yorker in Paris.

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eeking Third of World Market

EEC Studying 'Bold' Plan For Electronics Industries

By Axel Krause

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (IHT) — ...e Commission of the European ...onomic Community will quietly ...bmit to next week's Common ...arket summit a plan to integrate ...d strengthen Western Europe's electronics and telecommunications industries, officials disclosed yesterday.

...PECIAL ...HT ...EPORT

The plan's ...sic goal is to assure these indus...ies one-third of the $1.3 trillion ...orld market for telecommunica...ons equipment, computers and ...ectronic components — areas in ...hich Western European industry continually losing ground to U.S. ...d Japanese competitors, these ...urces said.

The plan is to be presented to ...ommon Market leaders at their ...eeting in Dublin. It consists of a ...ries of proposals which are ex...cted to be approved and incorpo...ted into the final summit commu...que — although it may only con...st of several, terse, paragraphs.

"This is a new, bold approach for ...veloping future information-elec...onic technologies, based on mobil...ng and coordinating action by ...ember governments and indus...es," Etienne Davignon, EEC ...mmissioner for Industry and the plan's main architect said in an interview.

"Unlike some previous schemes in the Common Market, it will require no immediate funding, nor a new bureaucracy," Mr. Davignon added, alluding to EEC-backing for heavily-subsidized rescue schemes for the steel, coal and textile industries which he also helps direct. "This situation involves an enormous new challenge in a new, modern industry, not a crisis," he added.

There are they key proposals on which the plan is based, contained in a background memorandum circulating among EEC officials:

- Establishment of a "homogenious" European market for telecommunications and related, so-called telematic equipment, including satellite transmission facilities.

Decisions of the EEC Council of Ministers, according to the memorandum, should commit government-run telecommunications agencies to introduce "common, harmonized" services on new, digital networks by 1983 and to purchase for them only "harmonized" equipment starting in 1985.

Also starting in 1983, this proposal would commit EEC governments to purchasing electronic/computer equipment and software only when it conformed to "common" standards, which Mr. Davignon added, remain to be defined between governments and industry.

Etienne Davignon

- Promotion of a European information industry by facilitating cooperation among Europe's major computer companies, particularly in joint development of such products as peripheral equipment.
- Expanding the EEC's modest Euronet scientific data bank into a community-wide network of computers, data banks and terminals which would link the Common Market's major institutions, such as the European Parliament, the Court of Justice, the Commission and member governments. "This would help establish us as an industry customer — promoting our industry just as American procurement policies did for U.S. industry," Mr. Davignon said, although he quickly added that the goal is not keep out U.S. and Japanese competitors.

"We are not aiming to be protectionist or inward looking. The goal is to integrate and expand our industries, in what is an expanding

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Premier's Party Wins in Belize

BELIZE CITY, Belize, Nov. 23 (AP) — Prime Minister George Price's People's United Party has been returned to office in national general elections. The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, attorney Dean Russell Lindo, lost his seat.

In official results announced yesterday, Mr. Price's party obtained 13 of the 18 seats in the House of Representatives contested in Wednesday's election.

Deputy Prime Minister Carl Lindberg Rogers, minister of internal affairs, also lost his bid for reelection. Jame Usher, a sister of Mr. Price, was elected to a seat held previously by the opposition party.

Associated Press

Police close in on demonstrators who raided the U.S. Consulate in Calcutta Friday alleging American involvement in the siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Crowds of about 3,000 Moslems stoned the consulate and set several vehicles on fire.

400 Americans Leave Pakistan

Washington Reviews U.S. Position Abroad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (IHT) — The United States said yesterday that it was evaluating its position in various countries after the riots and destruction in Pakistan but that it had no intention of reducing the U.S. presence in Moslem countries because of the latest developments.

However, the United States evacuated more than 400 of its citizens from Pakistan today following the attack on the U.S. Embassy there that left six persons dead, including two U.S. soldiers.

Arthur Hummel Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, warned those leaving not to make critical statements to the press about Pakistan's handling of the embassy attack on Wednesday because they could endanger the U.S. hostages in Tehran and the more than 40 remaining U.S. Embassy staff members in Pakistan.

More than 90 persons were trapped for five hours in a third-floor communications area of the burning embassy, and witnesses said that Pakistani troops moved to rescue them only after they escaped to the roof.

One of the captives, who asked not to be identified, said, "The Pakistanis sure took their time getting there. There were reports we were rescued. But actually we climbed out when we heard them stop banging and there no more feet over our heads."

"We were about to be roasted alive," she said. "There was little air left in the room."

Those leaving Pakistan included families of U.S. personnel at the embassy and at missions in Lahore and Peshawar, as well as about 40 American civilians, most of them families of school teachers, who are not employed by the government. They arrived today in Frankfurt on the first leg of their journey home.

No Intent to Withdraw

In Washington, Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that despite the evacuation from Pakistan, "we do not intend to withdraw or retrench from our responsibilities or from our position" in the region.

"We fully believe that the vast majority of all governments intends to provide the protection necessary to protect their embassies," Mr. Carter said.

The United States, he said, intends to maintain its embassy and missions in Pakistan's main cities. He added that the dependents and nonessential personnel were being evacuated because the facilities had been gutted and many of their living quarters within the embassy compound were destroyed.

In their initial analysis of the string of events that began with the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, and running through the seizure of the holy Grand Mosque in Mecca and Wednesday's events in Pakistan, the Carter administration has tentatively ruled out any concerted anti-American theme in the Moslem world.

The United States will seek to keep its large presence in the region because of the major economic, political and security interests in that part of the world, State Department officials said. Moreover, they said, the United States cannot appear to be retreating in the face of civil violence.

But officials said that there was clearly a charged atmosphere in the region and for that reason, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has sent a number of urgent messages to embassies and host governments urging caution and enhanced security.

State Department security officials said that immediately following the storming of the embassy in Tehran, U.S. posts in volatile countries were instructed to carry out thorough reviews of crisis procedures, including the adequacy of defensive measures and evacuation plans. Officials continued to emphasize, however, that foreign governments had the major responsibility for protecting American diplomats.

On Wednesday, as the attack in Pakistan was taking place, Mr. Vance met with the ambassadors of 32 Islamic nations at the State Department. Later in the day he and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher talked with ambassadors of more than 40 other countries. Hodding Carter said that in the meetings, Mr. Vance reiterated earlier requests by the administration for "heightened security assistance."

Discussing the attacks in Islamabad, Hodding Carter said that the State Department sent a message to the Pakistani government earlier in the day warning of the possibility of violence against the embassy. He said it appeared that the message had not "percolated up" to the proper authorities in time to strengthen defenses around the embassy.

Islamabad has remained calm since Wednesday evening. Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's military regime expressed "deep regret" for the incident and announced yesterday that it was launching an investigation into its causes.

Local newspapers said that Gen. Zia visited a Catholic convent school in Rawalpindi, which also was attacked Wednesday, and offered government funds for repairs. Also badly damaged by the mobs were local Bank of America and American Express branches and the American Cultural Center.

The Pakistani leader has made no offer to help with the rebuilding costs of the $20-million embassy complex, U.S. officials said.

Gen. Zia said yesterday that his regime would guarantee full protection for foreign diplomatic missions and for the Christian minority in his predominantly Moslem country of 75 million.

Won't Pay, Iranian Says

(Continued from Page 1)

statement. A spokesman said: "You cannot be entirely sure what the situation is at this point."

The spokesman said that President Carter's freezing of Iranian assets in the United States was intended to "safeguard ourselves from an eventuality of this kind." The official added, "We have been prepared for better than a week for a possibility of this kind."

U.S. Banks Move on Default

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — The Chase Manhattan Bank said today that a majority of the banks that took part in a syndicated $500-million loan to Iran had told Chase Manhattan, the agent bank, to accelerate the loan and demand repayment. The bank said that the decision was made after it "gave notice to the lenders of payment default."

Chase Manhattan said that the Iranian central bank had asked it to transfer funds equal to the interest payment due on Nov. 15 to Chase's New York account but that President Carter's freeze on Nov. 14 of Iran's deposits in U.S. banks had prevented Chase from doing so.

The Iranian bank said yesterday that it made that request on Nov. 5 and that it did not consider its nonpayment — because of the freeze — a reason to declare the loan in default. A Chase Manhattan official said yesterday that the Iranian bank's statement was incorrect and that the bank had not received such a request by Nov. 5.

Today Chase Manhattan said that the loan was considered in default because its head office "could not execute Bank Markazi's request on the day it was supposed to, because to have done so would have been a violation of U.S. law."

Bombing in Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — A powerful bomb last night wrecked offices of a firm of lawyers which had defended members of the leftist urban guerrilla group GRAPO, police sources said today. Nobody was hurt in the blast, which caused extensive damage.

Shah May Leave Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran where militants continue to hold Americans hostage. She said, "He will talk when he leaves here. He doesn't feel that this is the time for him to talk." The Iranians have demanded that the United States return the shah so he can be tried and punished for his alleged crimes.

"He is very aware of what the media and people around the world feel about him and he is aware of the tremendous anger towards him," she said. Miss Walters said the shah told her he had not expected the revolution in Iran and did not know what had sparked it.

He said that he could have kept his throne "if I had wanted to use bloodshed. But I am a king and not a dictator."

Asked whether he planned to return to his homeland, the shah answered, "Going back to Iran? I may be many things, but I am not stupid."

On his wealth, he denied that he was extraordinarily wealthy saying he was "no richer than an American millionaire." Miss Walters said she estimated the shah's wealth at "between $50 and $100 million.

India Sends Hijacker Back to Bangladesh

DACCA, Nov 23 (Reuters) — Nazurl Islam, a 19-year-old youth who hijacked a Bangladesh Airlines plane to Calcutta last July, has been handed back to Bangladesh by the Indian authorities, official sources said.

Mr. Islam, armed only with a knife, hijacked a Bangladesh Airlines plane with 47 persons on board and forced it to fly to Calcutta; demanding a ransom of $1 million. He gave himself up without harming anyone.

19 to Stand Trial In Tanzania Murder

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 23 (AP) — Nineteen members of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa charged with the murder of the liberation movement's leader, David Sibeko, today were ordered to stand trial at the high court by a magistrate.

The decision came at the end of a two-day preliminary hearing at which the Tanzanian government charged that the 19 were involved in the shooting of Mr. Sibeko in a Dar Es Salaam apartment early this year.

Saudis Say Mecca Site Is Retaken

(Continued from Page 1)

hour-long rampage after they were prevented from storming the U.S. Consulate.

In Dacca, Bangladesh, some 10,000 Moslems marched despite a government ban on public gatherings, chanting anti-American and anti-Zionist slogans to protest the takeover of the mosque.

Saudi Arabia's ambassador told the mob that there was no evidence to suggest involvement of the United States or any other country in the Mecca incident, but student leaders of the rally blamed Americans and Zionists for the attack.

Authorities in India imposed a curfew on parts of Hyderabad, where mobs burned and looted shops. The mobs were said to have begun rampaging when some shopowners ignored orders by Moslem leaders to close in protest against the takeover of the Mecca shrine.

Officials in Kuala Lumpur evacuated more than 500 employees at the U.S. Embassy for three hours because they received a telephoned bomb threat, which turned out to be a hoax.

Moslems also marched on U.S. diplomatic posts at Lahore, Pakistan, and Izmir, Turkey. No Americans were hurt but some windows were broken at the U.S. Consulate in Izmir.

Meanwhile, Saudi officials said that they delayed their counterattack on the mosque because they were concerned about the safety of the hostages.

The siege began when between 200 and 500 Moslem gunmen, disguised as mourners and Saudi National Guardsmen, burst into the shrine and demanded that the worshippers recognize one of the invaders as the Mahdi, the Islamic messiah prophesied in the Koran. The gunmen then took up positions in the minarets of the white, two-storied mosque and sprayed troops and passers-by with sniper fire, officials said.

'Religious Fanaticism'

"The problem is not a political one, it is one of religious fanaticism," Prince Saud was quoted as saying by the Kuwait newspaper Al-Siyasa. Prince Saud reportedly dismissed suggestions that the Saudi royal family, the traditional guardian of Islam's holy places, was unable to defend them.

A Filipino Moslem who returned to the Philippines after being held hostage during the siege said that many of the mosque's unarmed security guards were killed. The pilgrim, Haji Ahmad Buat, said: "The gunmen told us that their act was on account of the return of the Mahdi."

Arab sources in Tunis identified the attackers as Mahdists, an extremist Moslem sect that believes in the imminent appearance of a new Islamic messiah. They are aligned with the Shiite branch of Islam, which is practiced by most Moslems in Iran and several other non-Arab Islamic nations. Moslems of most Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, are members of the Sunni sect, Islam's dominant group.

Prince Nayef said that the attack was the work of "religious deviants" and that the gunmen had no political motives.

Wife Gets Note From Ruperez

MADRID, Nov. 23 (AP) — The family of Javier Ruperez, the Spanish politician kidnapped on Nov. 11 by Basque separatists, said today that a letter from him showed "no fear or worry."

The family said that the letter to his wife, which was passed on by a Spanish magazine, appeared to be authentic. The magazine also said that it had photographs showing Mr. Ruperez to be alive and healthy. He is the foreign affairs secretary of the Union of the Democratic Center — the party of Premier Adolfo Suarez — and a Cortes (parliament) member.

Police said meantime that they may have identified one of the guerrillas of the Basque separatist organization ETA, which is demanding an investigation into alleged police torture, the freedom of six of its leaders imprisoned for terrorism.

U.S. Airman Dies in Fire

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP) — An airman was killed and nine were injured in a fire early today at Kunsan U.S. Air Force Base, on the west coast of South Korea.

United Press International

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr is seen at prayer meeting in Tehran.

Toughest Carter Warning On 'Grave Consequences'

(Continued from Page 1)

not be interrupted. He will remain here until that purpose is served. The same laws that protect Iranian diplomats in this country also protect the shah from arbitrary and illegal action." The shah is undergoing cancer treatment in New York.

Mr. Powell refused to comment on Ayatollah Khomeini's apparent endorsement of the killing of the hostages if the United States takes military action. The White House condemned the threat to kill the hostages made earlier this week by the Iranian militants. "It really makes no difference who says it," Mr. Powell said. "The response of the American government is the same as it's always been."

Meanwhile, a UN spokesman in New York said that Sean MacBride, the Irish diplomat, is not acting for Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on his present visit to Iran. "He is not acting for the secretary-general, nor did he carry a message from him," the spokesman said.

Mr. MacBride, who was received in Tehran by Mr. Bani-Sadr, was reported to have taken a meassage from Amadou M'Bow, the secretary-general of Unesco, but the UN spokesman said that this was not initiated by Mr. Waldheim.

The latest developments in Tehran, meanwhile, followed a meeting last night between Rep. Hansen and Mr. Bani-Sadr that was attended by a French reporter and a U.S. reporter.

Rep. Hansen proposed congressional hearings into Iran's charges against the shah, and went on to say that he was "certain that, to benefit peace and the hostages, it would not be difficult to get Congress to listen to your side. No solution is in sight today, but this could defuse the situation."

Iran has accused the deposed shah of murdering 60,000 people through his secret police, Savak, and the army, and of misappropriating $25 billion.

Rep. Hansen said that Iran's charges against the shah "may be complaints that Americans also have. We could find out if there was a chance to review it." He said that, if the shah misappropriated funds, it might have involved U.S. economic and military aid to his government.

Mr. Bani-Sadr responded, "I have listened to your suggestion and I think it is a good idea. I personally would not oppose such an investigation, which would have the merit of opening the eyes of the American people to the behavior of their successive governments and the atrocities that have been committed in Iran."

Mr. Bani-Sadr said that his country had "all the necessary documents for an investigation, but I suppose the archives of the American government, and especially the CIA, are even more complete than our files." At another point, he suggested that, if the U.S. Congress did launch an official inquiry, it would "ease up the situation for the hostages."

But Mr. Bani-Sadr said that "our final objective remains unchanged — the shah's extradition," and later told U.S. television interviewers that, if the shah were to go to Mexico or any other country, "at this point it will not resolve the problem of the hostages."

After the hourlong session with Mr. Bani-Sadr, Rep. Hansen and the reporters were allowed to visit the U.S. charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, political officer Victor Tomseth and security officer Michael Howland. The three were at the Iranian Foreign Ministry at the time of the embassy takeover on Nov. 4 and are being held in "protective custody" at a ministry annex. They reportedly appeared tired and nervous, but otherwise in good health.

The State Department declined to say whether the three were included in the figure of 49 that it has announced as the number of remaining hostages.

Rep. Hansen said that he planned to stay several more days hoping to get into the embassy. He said that he had not yet sought an interview with Ayatollah Khomeini. "I think we're opening doors," he said. "And the trip proves American officials can come here and people will talk to them."

Rep. Hansen, describing himself as a "do-it-yourself ambassador," said that he was uncertain whether he could get support for his proposed congressional inquiry.

Last night, in a fiercely worded speech to a group of Pakistani officers who stopped in Qom on their way home from Mecca, Ayatollah Khomeini called the sacking of the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan "a great joy" and said that the Iranian nation gladly would suffer "martyrdom" if the United States attacked it.

In other developments:

- The Pentagon announced that it was canceling all military flight training and navigation instruction programs for Iranians in the United States. But a spokesman said that classroom instruction and some other exercises for the more than 260 Iranian military men in the United States would continue.
- The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv confirmed that U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis met yesterday with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman after Mr. Weizman said in an Israeli radio interview that he had a blueprint for the rescue of the hostages in Tehran and would give it to the United States if requested.

The participants in the meeting, which was requested by Mr. Lewis, offered no comment.

Won't Be Used to Raid Israel

Sarkis, Arafat Reach Dea On PLO Bases in Leban

From Agency Dispatches

TUNIS, Nov. 23 — President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon has agreed to let Palestinian guerrillas keep their bases in southern Lebanon, and Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has pledged in return to temporarily halt raids against Israel from the area, sources at the Arab League summit meeting here said.

The agreement between Mr. Sarkis and Mr. Arafat was reached yesterday after hours of backstage wrangling as the three-day conference ended.

In addition, the Arab leaders pledged to give Lebanon $2 billion over the next five years to rebuild its war-damaged areas. Half of this amount was earmarked for the population in the south, which has continued to suffer in clashes between the PLO forces and Lebanese Christian militia forces backed by Israel.

The outcome of the conference was viewed as a triumph for the PLO and a rebuff to Lebanon in its effort to reassert control over the territory. Both the PLO and Lebanese delegations registered objections to parts of the resolutions adopted.

Israel, Lebanon Blamed

The conference, which included 20 Arab countries and the PLO, blamed Israel and its Lebanese allies for the fighting. The United States was also criticized for its alleged pro-Israeli policy, "without which the enemy would not have continued its aggression in Lebanon against the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

The delegates also approved a diluted version of a working paper advanced by King Hussein of Jordan to develop a peace plan to be submitted to the UN Security Council.

Under the resolution adopted, Arab diplomats will travel around the world explaining the Arab viewpoint, seeking backing for the Palestinian cause and putting pressure on Israel to withdraw from the Arab territory it occupied in the 1967 war. The measures reportedly also include a more active information campaign in the United States.

The Lebanese delegation, headed by Mr. Sarkis, said before the conference started on Tuesday that it would settle for nothing less than a Palestinian military withdrawal from the area south of the Litani River, a freeze on operations across the border and a regrouping of other PLO forces further north so that the UN peacekeeping troops and regular Lebanese Army units could reassert control.

The Palestinian delegation insisted that the guerrillas could not be expected to pull back from their only front against Israel but promised that they would respect Lebanese authority and coop with UN units.

A fragile truce exists in the among Israel and pro-Israeli C tian militia, Palestinian guer UN troops and the Lebanese A

A compromise resolution last week by a preparatory of foreign ministers reaffirmed anon's sovereignty over the but also supported the PLO to continue its struggle on "all fronts."

The UN Security Council resolution establishing the terim Force in Lebanon calle withdrawal of all armed forc cept the UN force and the Leba Army from the area between border and the Litani river.

A Lebanese official said that Sarkis, "having failed to obta backing of the Arab leaders, now take the crisis in southern anon before the United Nations

The clash of interests bet Lebanon and the PLO reporte grew into a shouting Wednesday between Mr. Sarkis Mr. Arafat.

The argument continued in closing session yesterday, acco to Arabs who were present. Sarkis expressed his country's vation about the resolution and sisted that all military forces e for those of the United Nations Lebanon's regular army get o southern Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat countered by s that the PLO had its own re tions about the commitment conduct border operations and he could not guarantee it would bonored.

Contrasting Moods

At the closing ceremony, Arafat seemed buoyant as he to thank the other Arab delega for their continuing support Palestinian cause. By contrast Sarkis appeared tired and faced. An Arab analyst thought Lebanon had gained from the ference. "They got money as w a full airing of their viewpoint said.

The moderate majority vetoed demands by Mr. Ara the militants to allow a speci nian delegation from Ayat Ruhollah Khomeini to addre meeting. The Iranians want justify the holding of American tages in Tehran.

The Iranian delegation wa nied observer status and wa admitted to the conference Iran is not an Arab country.

The summit meeting was th of the Arab League, and the s to which Egypt was not invited next meeting is to be held from now in Jordan.

Bakhtiar Says U.S. Aide Rise of Khomeini in Ira

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 23 (IHT) — Shahpur Bakhtiar, Iran's former premier, said today that the Carter administration is partly to blame for the crisis in Iran because it initially supported Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's bid for absolute power.

"The United States thought that Khomeini's Islamic movement would block the left in Iran," Mr. Bakhtiar said. "Instead, the country was turned over to a crazy old imbecile who can hypnotize crowds but not govern and a Communist Party that will go on effectively gaining strength as long as the chaos continues."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Bakhtiar said that the Carter administration should have provided stronger support for his own attempt to hold power after the departure of the shah and resist Ayatollah Khomeini, who ousted Mr. Bakhtiar last February. But he declined to go into detail about his brief tenure as premier.

As the shah's authority disintegrated last year, the Carter administration urged him to hand over power to Mr. Bakhtiar, and it encouraged subsequent efforts by the Bakhtiar government to negotiate a power-sharing arrangement with Ayatollah Khomeini. After Mr. Bakhtiar, under popular pressure, allowed the religious leader to return to Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini named his own provisional government and Mr. Bakhtiar went underground and finally fled the country. U.S. officials, quoted in news reports at the time, said they had "reluctantly concluded that Ayatollah Khomeini holds the key to bu an anti-Communist governme Iran."

In recent months, the Carte ministration made several co tory gestures to improve wo relations with Iran's Islamic re including a resumption of U.S. tary supplies — a step criticiz the time by Mr. Bakhtiar in exile.

Since he re-emerged in Augus ter nearly six months in hiding announced the formation of an position movement, Mr. Bakh has been a leading critic of Islamic regime. Hours after seizure of the U.S. embassy Tehran by militant Iranians manding the shah's extradition, nian squads invaded the British bassy there with the intention making similar demands for the turn of Mr. Bakhtiar, whom apparently believed was in Britain.

Mr. Bakhtiar has obtain asylum in France, the country earlier permitted Ayatollah K meini to campaign against the sh He keeps his exact movements cret, but he appears to spend of his time in Western Europe was reached today in Paris after of his associates provided a te phone number where he was av able.

Mr. Bakhtiar refused to recom mend a course of action to t United States. "I have some id but I am saving them for officials friendly governments," he showing what appeared to be s interest in attracting Western ba ing for his campaign to overth Ayatollah Khomeini.

However, he denied that he had earlier contacts with U.S. cials seeking support against present Iranian regime. "The bassy woman must have been tured to claim that she had infor tion about such contacts," he A released U.S. hostage in Te said that she had seen U.S. gov ment correspondence about quests from Mr. Bakhtiar for help in fomenting a Kurdish rebe lion in Iran.

Mr. Bakhtiar refused to divulg any sources of support for movement, but he said that Europ an governments had recognized lier than the United States that was impossible to establish a dia logue with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Vowing to continue his oppos tion to Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr. Bakhtiar refused to confirm or deny reports that he intends to return secretly to Iran soon. He also said is too early to expect any group in the Iranian armed forces to assert authority in Iran.

He predicted that Iran's Islamic leadership will eventually crumble as the country's economy fails.

Iranians Eager to Talk to Westerners

By Maureen Johnson

TEHRAN, Nov. 23 (AP) — Despite the large anti-U.S. demonstrations and the comments of Iranian leaders, Iranians themselves show little animosity toward individual Westerners and are eager to discuss the takeover of the U.S. Embassy.

From shopkeepers anxious to do business with Westerners to demonstrators at the embassy who courteously lower their "Kill Carter" banner to let a reporter pass, Iranians appear to be taking seriously the official line that the dispute is with the government of the United States and not with its people.

Taxi drivers, students, and other men and women — the ones in European dress, who are as numerous here as the women wearing chadors — are keen to discuss the issue.

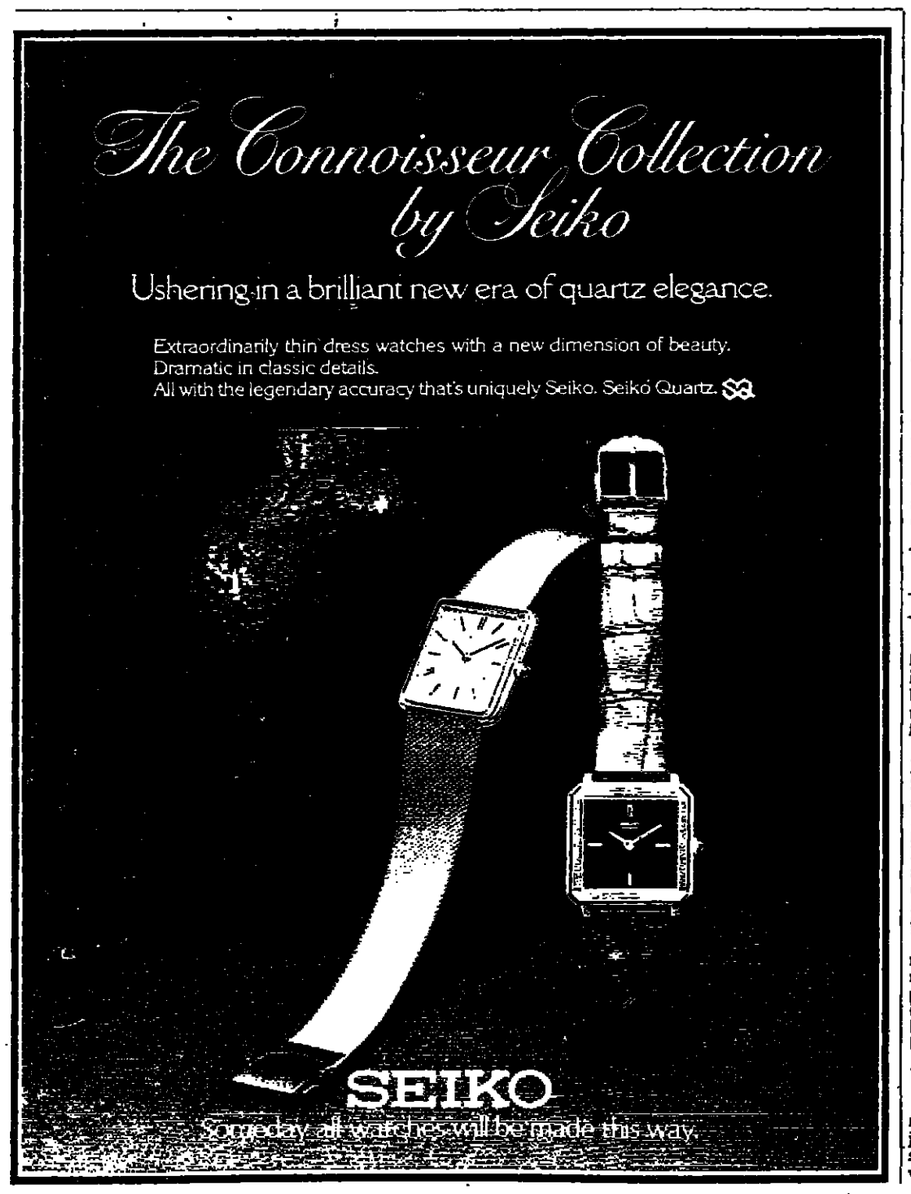
There is no sense of apology in their explanations for the seizure of the embassy on Nov. 4 by Iranian militants demanding the extradition of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, who is undergoing cancer treatment in New York. The militants, supported by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, want to put the shah on trial for what they call crimes against the state.

Many Iranians say that, if U.S. citizens are angry about the taking of hostages, if they are appalled at the death threats made by the militants, it is because they do not understand the evil of the U.S. government, which the Iranians say is giving refuge to Iran's Public Enemy No. 1.

A female student explained: "The shah was bad, so bad, we must have him back. You should tell Americans what Carter is doing to us. How would you feel if Iran had kept Hitler?"

The condemnation usually focuses on the U.S. government but quickly shifts to the entire Western world. Hearing a reporter's British accent, the student added: "Britain is as bad as its big friend. Britain now turns away Iranians, ill-treats them, deports them, but the British do not know because their press is government controlled."

One of the large banners draping an apartment block opposite the U.S. Embassy's main gate proclaims: "The U.S. is worse than Britain. Britain is worse than the U.S.A. [The] U.S.S.R. is worse than those two. Each one f[i]thist [sic] than the other. But today our fight is against the U.S.A."



One Injured in Raid

each U.K. Recalls Ambassador; n Leba ffices Attacked in Zambia

From Agency Dispatches

NDON, Nov. 23 — Britain to- announced it was recalling its commissioner to Zambia, and usaka, a crowd of 2,000 per- chanting "kill the whites" and *ions out"* stoned the British Commission in the second day ti-British feeling in the Zambi- apital.

Foreign Office spokesman said igh commissioner, Sir Leonard son, was being recalled for ultations on recent develop- ts in Anglo-Zambian relations. aid Sir Leonard would consult British Foreign Secretary Lord ington.

High Commission spokesman that the protesters wrecked the n and smashed windows but not get into the building. He British citizens in Zambia were ed to "keep a low profile" the tension lasted. He added police drove the demonstrators the compound.

esident Kenneth Kaunda told demonstrators after today's ng incident, which caused no alties, that their action "should show the British government that that man [Sir Leonard] can't operate here any more. He has rendered himself completely irrelevant."

Sir Leonard on Wednesday angered Zambian officials when he commented on demands made by Mr. Kaunda by saying that Britain could not be held responsible for damage done in Zambia by Zimbabwe Rhodesian commando teams. The commandos have blown up 12 road and railway bridges in the past six weeks. The raids destroyed bridges on main roads close to the capital.

President Kaunda has accused Britain of allowing oil and other materials to reach Rhodesia. "The relations between Britain and Zambia will not be happy in future" he said last night in a national broadcast.

Zambian Foreign Minister Wilson Chakulya has accused Sir Leonard of insulting President Kaunda in his handling of Zambian claims for compensation for the raids. The Zambian Daily Mail, which closely follows government policy, today called for the high commissioner's withdrawal.

Western diplomats said that tension has mounted in Lusaka since Tuesday when President Kaunda mobilized the armed forces and called up reserves to meet a "full-scale war situation."

France Condemns Rhodesian Raids

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP) — France issued a "firm condemnation" today of the latest Rhodesian raids into Zambia and assured the Zambian government and people of "its solidarity in the trials which they are undergoing." A statement by the Foreign Ministry said: "One can only be profoundly concerned over the repercussions that these repeated attacks against Zambia may have on the outcome of the negotiations [in London] on which depend in large measure the peace of southern Africa."

AP

Police at Narita Airport near Tokyo escort Kazumi Nomura after an attempt to hijack a Japan Air Lines DC-10 yesterday.

Japan Hijacker Overpowered in Cockpit Scuffle

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP) — A man armed with a bottle opener and a small plastic knife hijacked a Japan Air Lines DC-10 today and diverted it to Narita Airport near Tokyo. He was overpowered by the crew after ordering that the plane be refueled for a flight to the Soviet Union.

The crew handed Kazumi Nomura over to police after a scuffle in the cockpit in which the pilot, Toshiyuki Nishihiro, 39, suffered minor injuries, an airline official said. None of the 345 passengers, the other 10 crew members or the hijacker was injured.

Mr. Nomura, a 25-year-old tilesetter from Sakai City, near Osaka, took command of the domestic flight a few minutes after take-off from Osaka Airport. He diverted the plane to Narita. Mr. Nomura's motive for hijacking the plane or wanting to go to the Soviet Union were *not immediately clear.*

Officials at first balked at refueling the plane but gave in when Mr. Nomura, in a radio conversation with the control tower, threatened to kill the co-pilot unless refueling was begun in 10 minutes, an airline spokesman said. Mr. Nomura was overpowered before the refueling was completed.

Allied Decision Expected Next Month

Russia Adopts Sharp Tone in Opposing NATO Arms

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 23 (NYT) — Although the volume has been reduced during this period of crisis for the United States in Iran, the Soviet Union has adopted an extremely sharp tone in its warnings to the European allies against accepting new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe.

Allied diplomats and many politicians are convinced that they have heard only the beginning of what is likely to be a long campaign by Moscow, they said in recent interviews in several Continental cities.

The strongest Soviet warning so *far was delivered recently in Bonn,* in a private but official conversation. There, a leading West German politician was told by an authoritative Russian that West German acceptance of the new arms would endanger the nation's security "more than Operation Barbarossa did." That was a reference to Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941.

Startled, the West German asked if the Russian intended to compare Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Hitler. He was told that no personal comparisons were intended but that "objectively" the Soviet Union would consider itself obliged to take countermeasures that would be as dangerous for West German security.

Earlier this week, Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, said in Madrid that the Soviet Union would react if the Atlantic allies went ahead with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's missile plans.

So far as is known, the Russians have not made their threats any more specific. The guess of European officials is that they imply the maintenance of old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles targeted on Western Europe alongside the more accurate, mobile, three-headed SS-20 missiles now being deployed. From the Western view, that would represent the duplication of an already devastating threat, and up to now the threat has served only to increase the determination of the Western allies to go ahead.

While the decisions are to be made at NATO ministerial meetings in Brussels next month, officials assume that the alliance formally will endorse U.S. production and deployment of new missiles, along with an offer to negotiate limitations of missiles in Europe on both sides.

Because it would take a minimum of four or five years for the West to begin deploying the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles so that they could reach Soviet territory from Western Europe, the Soviet campaign is expected to continue well beyond the initial decision. Thus, internal political developments in the Western countries during the next few years will be a factor in the impact of the Soviet threats.

There also has been an increasing enlistment of Soviet allies, especially East Germany, in the campaign. Western officials in East Berlin said that a petition was being circulated demanding that West Germany refuse the missiles, with pressure on all East Germans over the age of 14 to sign.

Activists are carrying the petition from door to door. Most East Germans are expected to go along with the authorities, and their signatures are expected to be used to argue with West Germans, many of them relatives and friends, that they too must oppose missile deployment for the sake of all Germans.

About one-third of the officials of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party are said to be resisting his policy to go ahead with the NATO plan, and he is expected to have problems getting a consensus at the party conference in Berlin shortly before the NATO meeting. But he will have strong support from other elements in his party, as well as from the Christian Democratic opposition in the parliament.

Carlo Schmid, a Socialist who played an important role when West Germany joined NATO and helped establish the European Economic Community, said that he felt that he spoke for the party in saying that "everybody responsible will resist" the Soviet threats and internal doubts, "and if necessary they will resign."

For the moment, Moscow seems to be concentrating on West Germany in its campaign. But diplomats from other countries said that they expected similar efforts directed toward their politicians and public opinion.

One said that the Russians apparently believed that President Carter's decision to cancel the production of the neutron bomb was the result of a Soviet propaganda campaign *that could be repeated.*

The intense interest and fears that the crisis in Iran is provoking in Europe have left the issue of European arms in the shadow for the time being. But if there had been any illusions among Western officials that the controversy would disappear once NATO made a formal decision, they say that it is now dissipated.

Legal Experts Question Constitutionality Of U.S. Visa Checks for Iranian Students

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT) — In Minneapolis, Iranian students *who have been interviewed by fed*eral officials about their immigration status have been asked their views on the U.S. government, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah.

In Oklahoma, where there are 4,300 Iranian students, many colleges and universities voluntarily are turning over *computer lists of* their students to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In Chicago, several Iranian students contend that their apartments were entered and their personal address books seized by immmigration officials who did not have search warrants.

Some lawyers believe that not only incidents like these but the entire government program of reviewing the immigration status of all Iranian students in the United States violate the students' civil liberties and right to privacy.

Three Iranian students, with the backing of the Socialist Workers Party and the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, filed a class action suit in Federal District Court here Wednesday challenging the constitutionality of the government's program and asking for an injunction to stop it. The American Civil Liberties Union is preparing a similar suit.

President Carter issued instructions on Nov. 10 that the immigration status of all Iranian students be reviewed and that those who were in the country illegally be deported. A few days later Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti sent an order complying with the president's instructions to immigration offices around the country.

A Justice Department spokesman said, "The order was well within the authority of the attorney general to set reasonable conditions that nonimmigrants leave the country when their stay is over or when they violate the conditions of their stay."

Experts in constitutional law said that it was a close question whether singling out Iranian students for immigration checks was a violation of their rights. They said that irrational government actions based on individuals' race or nationality were unconstitutional, but they also said that the president had broad latitude to deal with aliens and to take actions in furtherance of the nation's foreign policy.

Laurence Tribe, a law professor at Harvard who is the author of the book "American Constitutional Law," said, "Nothing in the decisions of the Supreme Court establishes the bounds of treating people of different nationalities differently in a foreign policy maneuver."

The attorney general's order gives students until Dec. 14 to report to immigration officials. Those who do not will be considered to be in the United States illegally.

According to the immigration service, 11,250 of the estimated 50,500 Iranian students in the United States had been questioned by last Monday. Of those, 7,900 were found to be in compliance with the rules, 1,250 were declared out of status and subject to a deportation hearing, and 1,100 were asked to produce more documents. The immigration service said that 220 of the students requested asylum in the United States.

University officials and the immigration authorities say that there has been confusion about what they are required to do. For example, on Nov. 12, local immigration officials received instructions from the Washington headquarters to ask Iranians entering the country whether they belonged to "any organization pro or con the present government of Iran or the United States."

Order Rescinded

Verne Jervis, the spokesman for the immigration service headquarters, said that the instruction had been rescinded the day that it was issued. But Gerald Coyle, the director of the Minneapolis office, said that this was not his understanding and that the question had been asked of all the students interviewed by his agents. He said that the students' answers had not affected the disposition of their cases but would be retained in their files.

Schools in the Washington area initially were asked to provide a list of their Iranian students. That order also was rescinded.

Colleges and universities have been responding in different ways. The Oklahoma schools are giving lists of students to the authorities and are arranging for agents to visit campuses to interview the students. On-campus interviews also have been scheduled in Louisiana and Texas. Students in New York, Boston and other cities where local immigration offices are readily accessible must report to those offices.

Schools in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay areas have denied agents permission to visit their campuses, but some of the schools are making appointments for their students at local immigration offices.

3 Said to Deny Zaire Massacre

ANTWERP, Belgium, Nov. 23 (AP) — Three persons, including a Zairian priest, *have denied the* report earlier this month by the International Federation for the Rights of Man that Zairian troops massacred 200 youths and 15 fishermen last July, the Gazet van Antwerpen said today.

According to the newspaper, its sources said that two or three youths died in a clash with Zairian troops on July 19 in Kasai province. The troops had ordered the youngsters — who alledgedly roam the province robbing illegal diamond miners — to disperse, the paper quoted its sources as saying.

The newspaper did not name its sources but said that they included a Zairian priest and a European who was in the province at the time. The report of the massacre has been denied by the Zairian government. An international committee is investigating the report.

EEC Plan for Electronics Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

market for everyone," Mr. Davignon said.

Forging cooperation among gov*ernment-run telecommunications* agencies will not be easy, however. "The separate [telecommunications] national monopoly administrations have developed their own district technologies; procure largely from firms based in their own countries and implement distinctive tariff and service policies of their own," according to the memorandum. Its conclusion: "Transnational business services [in this sector] do not exist of the character and low cost and scale of those in the United States."

Shortly after the Bonn summit of July, 1978, when the EEC was first instructed to study the project, Mr. Davignon began visiting and sounding out telecommunications officials around Europe, about the scheme. "Two years ago, most of the government officials, like their counterparts in industry, said 'keep out' — they were simply not interested." Following recent return meetings, the EEC official said, "most of them feel it is time for *some form of concerted* action. . .as their requirements accelerate they are asking what to do and how on a European scale," he said.

Another in a series of EEC-sponsored meetings with member-government telecommunications officials is planned for next month, although the site of the talks has not yet been decided, he added.

Right Direction

Mr. Davignon stressed that it was not the intention of the Common Market to present telecommunications authorities a "fixed blueprint" for implementing action. "Much remains to be filled in. . .much remains to be negotiated, but this is a start, to get everyone moving in the right direction."

The EEC official also disclosed that, meanwhile, he also visited and held talks with executives of about 15 leading companies, including the Netherlands' Philips, France's Thomson-CSF, Italy's Olivetti, the French-U.S. CII-Honeywell Bull, *West Germany's Siemens, Britain's* ICL, the latter three being the Common Market's leading computer makers, not counting IBM.

"Here the problem is that European-owned computer companies command a mere 16 percent of the world market compared with 60 percent for the world leader IBM," the memorandum says. It adds that in the "crucial" micro-electronic component sector, Europe still imports more than 80 percent of its integrated circuits.

Grave Imbalance

And although France, Britain and West Germany have substantially subsidized national computer programs in recent years, "they have not, despite their size, redressed the grave imbalance," the memorandum says.

Prospects also have brightened for cooperation in Europe's computer and electronics industries. "Most of the industry people we have talked to recently have been receptive," Mr. Davignon said, although major cooperative ventures will probably require antitrust clearances from the EEC. "Our basic idea is to give European industrialists in this area a chance to expand on a European scale, but not to the exclusion of anyone," Mr. Davignon said, adding that EEC antitrust authorities support his approach.

Among leading European computer executives actively supporting the EEC scheme is Jean-Pierre Brule, chairman of Paris-based CII-Honeywell Bull. "As a European in the computer business, we would favor a European-wide approach, involving the linking of terminals through systems, manufacturing peripherals and development of high-speed integrated circuits," he said in a recent interview here.

Mr. Brule disclosed that "exploratory talks" in these areas have recently taken place between his company, ICL and Siemens, which he says are "interested" in cooperating. "What we have been waiting for is a political, policy-oriented initiative from a neutral body and this is why we have been encouraging Mr. Davignon to act."

The French executive said that project-by-project cooperation is a far better solution than merging European computer companies — a defunct effort that involved establishment of a European company called Unidata, which failed in 1976 when the French government withdrew its support.

Assuming Mr. Davignon's plan is approved at Dublin, the EEC Commission plans further studies drafting specifics, implementing proposals, and will report back to heads of state in May, 1980, EEC sources said.

Manila Frees 1,602 In 3-Month Period

MANILA, Nov. 23 (UPI) — The government has granted an amnesty to 1,602 martial-law detainees during the last three months to help achieve "national unity and reconciliation," the Defense Ministry announced today.

This leaves 1,852 persons detained in military stockades throughout the country, 579 of whom are being held on such security charges as subversion or rebellion. The ministry said that 1,455 of the persons granted amnesty since September were charged with security crimes.

French Autos Lucrative for East Germans

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — East Germany is to import French cars for the first time and sell them for more than 38,000 marks ($21,500) each, nearly three times their price in the West, a trade official said today.

A spokesman for the government's vehicle import company said that 500 Citroen Pallas and 500 Peugeot 305 cars, both me*dium-range family sedans, had* been ordered. They would be offered to persons on official waiting lists, the spokesman said.

There is a huge demand for cars in East Germany that far outstrips supply. The waiting time for a new vehicle is from six to 10 years.

Swiss Set to Extradite S. African Executive

ZURICH, Nov. 23 (UPI) — Swiss authorities said today that they were extraditing Richard Mitchell, a South African businessman who has served two-thirds of a three-year sentence for cashing stolen travellers checks.

Mitchell is wanted in South Africa on charges of the theft of travellers checks worth $2 million. He was arrested in Zurich Nov. 22, 1977, after cashing checks worth $185,000.

Israel Sentences 6 PLO Guerrillas

TEL AVIV, Nov. 23 (AP) — Six Palestinian guerrillas who were caught on their way to carry out a terrorist attack in Israel were sentenced yesterday to long prison terms.

Last March the Israeli Navy seized the 500-ton cargo ship Stefanie, which was registered in Cyprus but which Israel said belonged to the el-Fatah wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The guerrillas intended to sail on a small raft from the ship to the Israeli coast for an attack similar to the 1978 coastal road massacre that killed 34 persons, authorities said.

A military court yesterday sentenced five of the guerrillas to 22 years in prison each, and another guerrilla to 10 years in prison. Three crew members of the Stefanie received terms ranging from 18 months to 11 years.

nti-U.S. Violence Viewed s Sign of Islamic Revival

By Robert C. Toth

ASHINGTON, Nov. 23 — Re- anti-U.S. violence in Iran and stan is an indication of the revi- of Islamic fundamentalism in lem nations from Morocco to nesia, several Middle East ex- say.

cording to Bernard Lewis of ceton University and others, ttacks on the United States can raced to religious zealots who pposed to Western-style mod- ation of their countries.

t's been building up for a long ," Mr. Lewis said. "It once took form of being anti-British and French, and now it's anti- rican because America is lead- the Western world. These inci- s are certainly not the first, and probably are not the last."

illiam Griffith of the Massa- etts Institute of Technology d the Islamic revival "one of principal religious and political lopments of our time."

Threat to Moscow

hile in the short run it will e more problems for the West, Griffith said, "in the long run it be more dangerous to the Sovi- Union" whose Central Asia re- is such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekis- and Tadzhikistan are whelmingly Moslem.

n this point, Mr. Lewis said: e Soviet Union is the only colo- power still ruling large Moslem ulations, but then the Soviets t operate within the same imeters [as Western colonizers]. hey think it necessary to shoot 0 religious leaders, they shoot 0 religious leaders."

n instance of the kind of con- that may confront the Soviet on in the future is to be found Afghanistan, where the Soviet- backed regime is now having its troubles with religious zealots.

Mr. Griffith, a consultant to the National Security Council, recently wrote that "Western-style modernization is attractive and alienating" in Third World countries.

"Most of the Third World admires some of its results — affluence, upward social mobility, technological progress and, therefore, asssured national independence," Mr. Griffith said.

Rejected are what is perceived as the West's agnosticism, corruption, materialism, amorality and technocracy, according to Mr. Griffith's article in the current issue of International Security, a Harvard publication.

Anti-Western feeling runs particularly strong in the Islamic world, where Islam is a social and political system as well as a religion, and where there is no attempt to separate church and state. Mohammed, Islam's founder, was both a secular and religious leader.

Recurrent waves of Islamic fundamentalism have occurred over the past several centuries among various sects.

According to Mr. Griffith, the current resurgence of Islam follows unsuccessful attempts to find accommodation between the religion's values and Western and Communist philosophies.

One such attempt was Nasser's "Arab socialism." Another was the shah of Iran's efforts to build a pro*fessional middle class* with some democratic freedoms within a nationalistic Islamic facade.

Propaganda Funded

At the same time, the oil-rich states of Libya and Saudi Arabia have heavily financed fundamentalist religious propaganda along with enmity for Israel as a Western intruder in the Middle East, Mr. Lewis said.

Of the two major Islam sects, the Shiites of Iran are more militant and antagonistic to secular governments than the Sunnis for reasons deep in the history of their beliefs. Of the more than 600 million Moslems in the world, 90 percent are of the Sunni sect. The Shiites account for less than 10 percent of the total.

The Shiites' militancy has been combined with a new religious fervor among middle classes to account for the recent violence, according to some experts. "The resurgence of Islam in Iran has been propelled by the return of middle classes to religion," said James Bill of the University of Texas.

He has written that young women took up the black veil to symbolize their discontent with modern life, and educated professional men returned to prayer meetings at which the talk was social and political as well as religious.

Mr. Lewis said that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini capitalized on this discontent in overthrowing Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah. Now Ayatollah Khomeini's success, and the apparent impotence of the United States in the face of his provocations, has *spurred Moslem zealots in Pakistan* to express their anti-Western hatred by attacking U.S. property there, Mr. Lewis said.

© Los Angeles Times

Bolivian General Refuses to Turn Over Command

LA PAZ, Nov. 23 (UPI) — Army Commander Gen. Luis Garcia refused today to turn his command over to a replacement named by civilian president Lidia Gueiler and said he will continue in office until the president modifies her decision.

Gen. Garcia said that the army refused Mrs. Gueiler's list of new members of the armed forces high command and accused the one-week-old Gueiler government of going back on an earlier agreement.

Mrs. Gueiler, former president of the congress, took over the presidency last Friday with the resignation of Col. Alberto Natusch who overthrew civiian President Walter Guevara on Nov. 1.

Gen. Garcia, appointed by Col. Natusch during his 16-day rule, said the Gueiler appointment of army commander Gen. Rene Villarroel represented the leftist "institutionalist" wing of the armed forces and was not acceptable. He said the armed forces had already agreed with Mrs. Gueiler to name Gen. Ruben Rocha as army commander.

Gen. Garcia said his stand had the support of all units of the army.

S. Aid i in Ir

est Germans ccuse 2 Men of ying for East

ARLSRUHE, West Germany, . 23 (UPI) — *Two men, one of* n a furniture remover who al- dly used his job in New York to on Western diplomats, recently e arrested on suspicion of spy- for East Germany, authorities today.

olice seized the two men on dif- nt dates in Hamburg and in an amed town "somewhere in rth Rhine Westphalia," a kesman for the federal prosecu- s office here said.

he newspaper Bild reported that man arrested in Hamburg was a president of the New York nch of the German carrier and ling firm Schenker and Co.

he Bild report said the man, ntified only as Eberhard R., 40, d his job as a moving contractor West German diplomats in shington and New York to gain ormation for the East Germans.

oth the German and American nches of the firm denied that the n arrested held an executive po- on in the company but con- ned that he worked in the export ision of the New York office and l access to diplomatic offices.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, November 24-25, 1979

A Prelude to Holy War?

For the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Koran is the law and there is no other. Therefore, he should understand better than anyone the implications of invoking its rhetoric pertaining to Holy War. When Khomeini says: "I urge all Moslems and all Moslem armed forces and presidents to back our movement, which is a battle between Islam and the infidels," he is calling on hundreds of millions of believers to do their duty. When he says, "The defeat of Iran equals the defeat of Islam," he is dotting the i's and crossing the t's.

* * *

The ayatollah is playing by the book, and his book is the Koran. It is not by chance or for secular political reasons that he has branded the remaining U.S. hostages as spies. In Islamic jurisprudence, spies are regarded as particularly heinous criminals, whose hypocritical behavior is damaging to the entire Islamic nation. Nor has he carelessly chosen the word "martyrdom," which guarantees Moslems a place in heaven. And it is no surprise that the first hint of U.S. preparation to use force if the hostages are harmed led to the shrillest and by far the most dangerous outburst. The Koran says: "Fight for the sake of Allah those that fight against you, but do not attack them first. Allah does not love the aggressors."

The Koran also says, "No one dies unless Allah permits. The term of every life is fixed." Why then, should any believing Moslem resist the call? The holy book goes on, "Believers, if you yield to the infidels they will drag you back to unbelief and you will return headlong to perdition." When will Khomeini reach the point of no return?

The greatest danger of Khomeini's rhetoric, which for many Moslems has already replaced reality, is that it will bypass the responsible leadership of Islamic countries and directly incite the populace. Should that happen, setting off violence all over the Moslem world, it is terrifying to think what might be required to smother the flames.

It is encouraging that Arab leaders meeting in Tunis were not persuaded by the PLO to receive a delegation dispatched from Tehran to explain why the hostages are being held. But it is not enough. The Moslem masses must hear clearly and unequivocally from their leaders that the ayatollah is using their religion to manipulate them; that "the defeat of Iran" — is one to understand by that the release of the hostages? — does *not* equal "the defeat of Islam"; and that in no way would the Koran sanction as a *jihad* the war against the United States that the Ayatollah Khomeini now seems to be seeking.

* * *

There is no promise, perhaps not even a likelihood that such action, even by the most revered religious leaders outside Iran, would cool the raging fever inside that chaotic country. But it could surely help to prevent the spread of the disease.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Change the Spot Market?

Bigger dollar signs than usual are appearing in the eyes of oil producers. Oil currently sells for $40 in the Rotterdam spot market even though OPEC's price is about $24. If the producers could find some excuse to shift oil from their contractual sales to the spot market, they would earn an extra $16 on every barrel. The $40 spot price also tells OPEC members that their contract price is too low. They could charge more and still have plenty of buyers.

* * *

This situation has led some governments, notably France, to think that oil prices could be restrained if the Rotterdam spot market were abolished. And, with their nationalized oil company and government-controlled banks, the French might be able to abolish their portion of the spot market. But the rest of the world cannot — and even if it could, that would not hold back future oil price hikes.

In any commerce as large and complex as oil there are always temporary surpluses and shortages. Suppose a French oil company has a tanker of oil steaming up the coast of Africa. One of its refineries breaks down so that it cannot use this particular shipment. Because of the Iranian oil cutoff, a U.S. firm happens to have extra refining capacity. The French firm sells the oil to the U.S. firm, perhaps through a broker in London, and the ship's captain is ordered to change course toward a U.S. refinery in the Caribbean.

So while the "spot market" is named for Rotterdam, none of the actors in its transactions — buyer, seller, broker or ship's captain — need to be there. The market exists wherever telephones and telexes exist. It is called the Rotterdam spot market simply because Rotterdam is Europe's major oil port and many oil interests have offices there. But that market cannot be destroyed so long as there are telephones and telex machines.

Suppose it could. Those who now buy oil in the spot market would just buy directly from the producing countries. Those countries would quickly know from the length of the queue that there are more buyers than barrels at $24 per. They would hold their own auctions and learn at once that buyers are willing to pay $40. The spot would have changed, but the market would persist.

* * *

So the fundamental problem is not the existence of something called the Rotterdam spot market. As a new report of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee states, the world has entered a troublesome new era of scarce, increasingly expensive and uncertain oil supplies, subject to political conditions and risk. The world's oil production may have peaked for both political and geological reasons while demand continues to rise. In such circumstances prices can only rise.

The cure is not a futile tilting at windmills in the spot market. It is vigorous conservation in the short term and a shift to alternative fuels in the long run.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dissent in Peking

The case of the young Chinese dissident, Wei Jingsheng, is rapidly becoming a human rights cause celebre. It is also becoming a cautionary tale. Peking may have given up Maoism-by-the-book but it certainly hasn't given up ideological discipline. The Chinese people are free — to consent to official policy.

* * *

Call it democratic centralism, or consensual authoritarianism, it is not what Wei Jingsheng had in mind in publishing an underground paper called Explorations. In that Sinic version of samizdat, the 29-year-old social critic, among other things, called on the party to add a fifth "modernization" to the four it has been urging: beside agriculture, industry, science and defense, Wei would have put "democracy."

The authorities evidently viewed the fifth modernization as a fifth column. Wei was arrested and tried on charges of counterrevolutionary activity and passing military "secrets" to a foreigner. He conducted his own defense, argued that military information about China's brief war with Vietnam was in the public domain and eloquently challenged the state's definition of "counterrevolutionary." He was sentenced to 15 years in prison: his appeal was rejected.

The Wei trial was not a test of China's new legal code, which does not take effect until January. But it may be a fair preview. Despite some recurring challenges to party controls — witness the recent debate over creative freedom at the Writers' Congress — the warning signal came from Wei's prosecutor. He stated unequivocally that the Chinese citizen "has only the freedom to support these principles [of communism] and not the freedom to oppose them." Such trials are obviously exercises in public instruction as well as individual retribution, even though this one was only nominally public. When transcripts of it were sold at Democracy Wall in Peking, the sellers were arrested.

The normalization of ties between the United States and China was a useful strategic, diplomatic and commercial step. But China's new pragmatism and clamor for economic development are not to be confused with political liberalization.

The State Department was right to condemn Wei's sentence. Americans sometimes need to separate their concern for human rights from practical diplomacy. But in this instance, there were even practical reasons to object; by rebuking Peking, Washington could give the back of the hand to Chinese as well as Soviet repression. That, too, is even-handedness.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

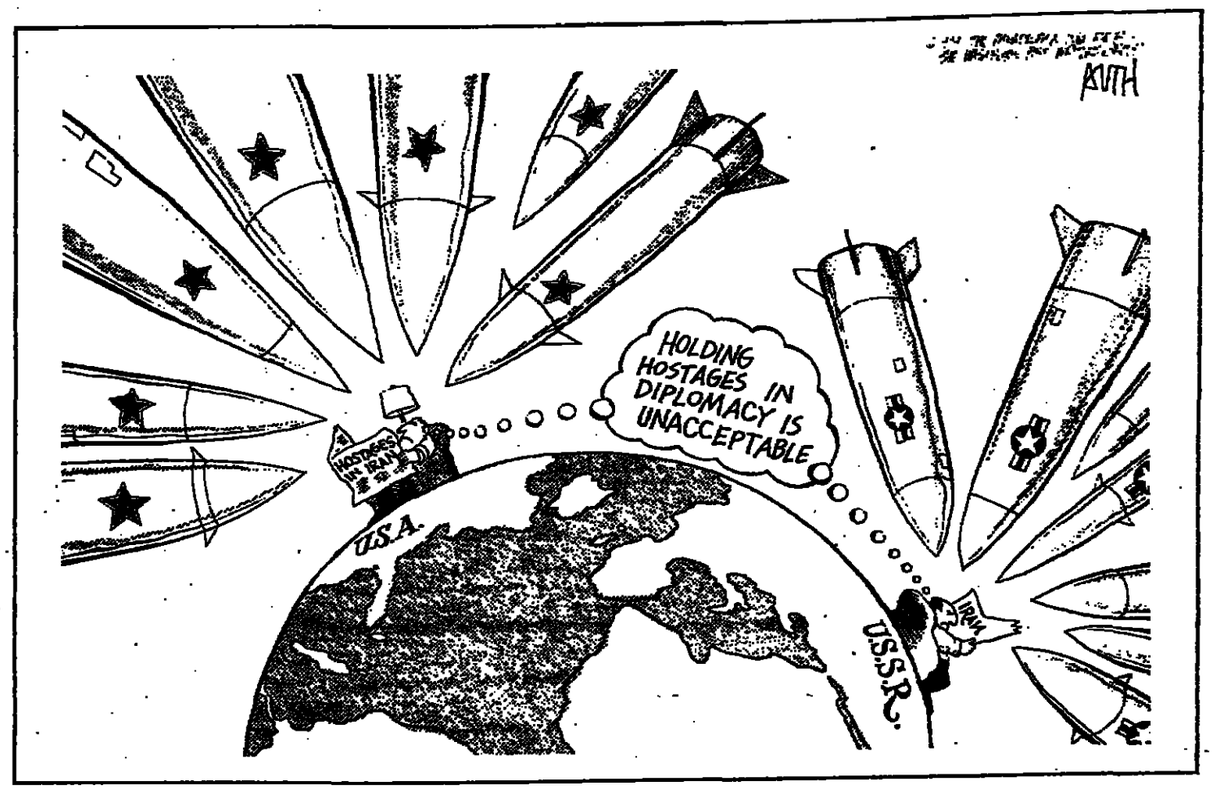
November 24, 1904

LONDON — Wentworth Woodhouse, Lord Fitzwilliam's seat in Yorkshire, and the largest country house in England, is being modernized in an interesting fashion. Lord Fitzwilliam's natural bent for mechanics, and his desire to bring his beautiful place into line with up-to-date progress, have been responsible for the introduction of electricity for lighting and motor purposes. In a few weeks, a gas-making plant which has done service for three or more generations will be out of use, while the old engine which drives the machinery in the workshops, will be superannuated. The change, in consonance with the march of progress, is necessitated by the demands of a militarian age.

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1929

PARIS — The man who stood up and challenged the military strength of Imperial Germany is to be buried upright. This specific request was among the last wishes of Georges Clemenceau, wartime premier of France and beloved by the French nation as "Father Victory," who died yesterday after a long struggle with illness, aged 88. Last night, hundreds of Frenchmen paused briefly in front of his modest home at 8 rue Franklin. "They know he does not want and could not have help in this last fight," spoke a policeman as he patrolled before the house. Throughout his life, the "Tiger" of France stood alone in his opinions and fought alone in his battles.



Kremlin's Ambiguous Stance on Iran

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "Even a man with a box of matches can create havoc in Iran." Stalin said in 1946 to Gen. Walter Bedell-Smith, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow.

Leonid Brezhnev has probably not yet met the new U.S. ambassador to the Kremlin, Thomas Watson — who is not a general, but a former head of IBM — but when he does, he could not but agree with Stalin's aphorism.

The Kremlin's attitude toward the recent events in Tehran and its reaction to all that has been taking place in Iran since the shah's ouster can best be described as complex, ambiguous and dangerous.

On the one hand, the Kremlin cannot approve the break-in at the U.S. Embassy, the taking of diplomats as hostages nor the violation of the very basis of normal relations between states.

Vulnerable

The Soviet Union has embassies (or less diplomatic missions) everywhere in the world and is highly vulnerable to this sort of action; it is fully conscious of the danger represented by the precedent in Tehran. If, anywhere in the world, Soviet diplomats and other official representatives were to be tried for espionage, 75 percent of the foreign-based Soviet personnel would be in trouble, and the 25 percent remaining would not be above suspicion.

But the Kremlin also feels ill at ease with the messianic fanaticism of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The men in Moscow have heard Tehran's passionate appeals to Soviet Moslems and they know that it is the mullahs of Afghanistan who are leading the rebellion there against their hand-picked ally.

On the other hand, Moscow is not shedding bitter tears over the U.S. humiliation in Iran. It is true that in the former days of friendship with the shah, that is, before the Western world even knew what an ayatollah could be, Soviet propaganda had already denounced the "irresponsible and fanatic mullah."

Tone Changed

Yet, Moscow's tone has changed since Khomeini took complete control of Iran. Without going as far as approving the "students" who took over the U.S. Embassy — Albania is the only Communist country to have backed them openly — Moscow has officially let it be known that it supports Khomeini and his anti-U.S. policy.

Unofficially, however, the Soviet attitude is without the slightest ambiguity: The Kremlin's propaganda campaign is — or has been — close to provocation.

"The Voice of Iran," which broadcasts from a powerful station near Baku, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, and Radio Moscow's programs in Farsi and Arabic are little more than incitement to violence.

After the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, the Voice of Iran declared that the compound was a "center of corruption and anti-Iranian conspiracy." A Radio Moscow program in Farsi asserted that the seizing of U.S. hostages is "totally understandable and logical" because the embassy was full of "agents of the CIA."

However, after the White House let it be known that it would no longer exclude the use of force to save the hostages — and as news of the Islamabad incident came out — the Voice of Iran appeared to have reached the conclusion that the situation was running the risk of getting out of control and the area was heading for total destabilization. Moscow, above all, fears the dangers that can ensue when the irrational becomes an overriding factor in international diplomacy.

Two Factors

All this comes down to the fact that Moscow bases its policy toward Iran and the Gulf area on two important factors.

It will do practically anything to insure that Iranian gas continues to flow northward. Although the Soviet Union is the world's largest petroleum producer and its reserves, according to a recent Swedish study are "twice as large as believed in the West," it has, nevertheless, been affected by the international energy crisis. And Khomeini has decided to cancel the Igatt-2 project, the building of a gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and Iran that was to be inaugurated in 1981.

Igatt-2 was expected to double the volume of Iranian gas sent to the Soviet Union. Natural gas accounts for 25 percent of the energy used by the Soviet Union and it is, therefore, vital for Moscow that, at least, Igatt-1 continue to function.

But Moscow has other goals to achieve through Iran. It would like to see the crisis solved rapidly to prevent any possible success of a get-tough policy by the United States, and particularly it would like to avoid any demonstration of the efficiency of the "food weapon" in international relations. And grain-laden ships leave U.S. ports every day for the Soviet Union, which this year will buy a record total of 25-million tons of corn and wheat.

Another Soviet political objective is, quite logically, stability along its southern frontier, an all the more critical area because the Soviet population there is overwhelmingly Moslem.

Despite all this, the Kremlin has not lost all hope of taking advantage of the Iranian situation to further its interests toward the control of the area's sea lanes. Moscow has constantly claimed that it had a right — for security reasons — to be involved in whatever was taking place in the area. The Soviet press, therefore, made almost no mention of the scrapping by Khomeini of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian Treaty which gave the Soviet Union the right to intervene in Iran if it considered that its security was threatened in the area.

Soviet diplomats declare — again in private — that Khomeini's unilateral action was illegal, and they hint that Moscow has various ways of acting in Iran. They mention in passing the very brief, but not forgotten, existence of Kurd and Azerbaidjan Communist republics in Iran in 1945.

The Tudeh Party, which has openly declared its loyalty to Khomeini, is above all, faithful to the Kremlin. And the Tudeh, the only disciplined, structured and ideologically consistent political party in Iran, draws its strength from the areas populated by minorities, that is by 14 million of the 34 million Iranian citizens. Not to mention the growing number of unemployed.

These are exciting — and dangerous — times for the men at the drawing boards in the Kremlin: While the U.S. hostages wait for some sort of solution at the embassy in Tehran, every four minutes an oil tanker goes through the easily controlled Hormuz Strait, carrying 70 percent of Europe's petroleum and 90 percent of the oil which fuels the industry of Japan.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

The Kissinger Campaign

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Aside from the 10 Republicans and three Democrats who are running for president, another high-level political campaign appears to be well under way — that of Henry Kissinger for another trip as secretary of state.

This week in Austin, Texas, for instance, Mr. Kissinger did what even the most political of those running against President Carter have been reluctant to do. At a meeting of the Republican Governors Conference, hardly a nonpolitical forum, he attacked Carter on the issue of Iran.

At a time when the president was trying to extricate 49 Americans being held hostage in Tehran — a time, too, when responsible leaders were urging Americans to restrain their resentment at this outrage — Mr. Kissinger declared that Americans are "sick and tired of being pushed around" and asked of Carter's foreign policy:

"Could it be that there is no penalty for opposing the United States and no reward for friendship to the United States?"

No doubt this accurately describes the feelings of many Americans and no doubt some of them are asking that question — which are not good reasons for a supposedly responsible diplomat to be encouraging them. No one should know better than he that the effect of such remarks from someone so prominent will be to increase public pressures on the president to take precipitate action; and no one used to be more prompt to denounce such talk as irresponsible, when it was directed at the administrations he served.

Kissinger also suggested that the United States would not be able in the 1980s to deter the Soviet Union from foreign adventures if U.S. policy was "forever apologetic" or if "the United States abdicates before every challenge." The obvious implication of these phrases was that we so conduct ourselves now — again, a criticism not helpful, even if it were accurate, during the Iranian crisis.

Apparently in a mood for such overstatement, Mr. Kissinger described the collapse of the shah as "the biggest debacle" for U.S. policy in recent years. So it may have been, but he did not mention his own considerable responsibility, and that of the presidents he advised, for that collapse. In fact, at least six administrations, from Eisenhower to Carter, share the blame, none more so than the Nixon administration and Mr. Kissinger.

Specifically, it was Mr. Nixon who in May, 1972, embraced the shah as the U.S. "protector" in the Gulf area and guarantor of the U.S. oil supply. The shah happily accepted these designations on condition that the United States help him put down the Kurdish revolt and give him unrestricted access to its most advanced weapons and the technicians to help operate them. Mr. Kissinger then instructed the secretaries of state and defense that Mr. Nixon wished the shah to be sold the arms he wanted (save nuclear warheads), without even the customary staff review.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee pointed out in 1976 that this extraordinary decision had resulted in arms sales to Iran totaling $10.4 billion, including four destroyers more sophisticated than any then in the U.S. Navy and 80 advanced F-14 fighter planes. As a consequence of these arms sales, 24,000 U.S. technicians were in the shah's service in 1976. Former Under Secretary of State George Ball, in The Economist for Feb. 17, aptly described all this as having "led the shah to a megalomania that cut him off from all contact with reality and the Iranian people."

That megalomania, the shah's corruption and his savage oppression of his own people — never once protested by any U.S. administration, particularly those graced by Mr. Kissinger — was the real cause of the "biggest debacle." And only self-serving historical revisionism can make it appear, as Mr. Kissinger has tried to do on other occasions, that President Carter could have used U.S. power to keep the shah on his throne. At Austin, he hedged this notion by saying that the United States had not been "able or willing to offer him support or even understanding."

Not surprisingly, Mr. Kissinger did support the Carter administration's decision to admit the shah to the United States — for which his own persistent efforts on the shah's behalf were heavily responsible. He told the Republican governors that it was "a debt of honor we owed him as an individual" and "a friend of 37 years."

This confounds the hard-eyed geopolitical realism Mr. Kissinger usually extols. The Carter administration had been repeatedly warned by its diplomats and by the CIA that admitting the shah would endanger the embassy in Tehran; still the president decided to accede to the Kissinger view and pay that dubious "debt of honor" to a man who neither deserved honor nor could any longer serve U.S. interests.

The result may yet be a bigger "debacle" than the shah's downfall, and one for which Mr. Kissinger again will share responsibility.

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Letters

Hardline View

I read with interest Drew Middleton's story (IHT, Nov. 8) with reference to U.S. alternatives in dealing for the U.S. hostages in Iran.

My suggestion is that the United States should respond on the basis of the ayatollah's concept of Islam. Those Iran students in the United States who protested about the shah are obviously Khomeini's agents. They should be immediately apprehended and charged.

Other citizens of Iran in the United States (including military trainees) should be taken into protective custody because the first nut in Tehran who kills an American child may well provoke mob vengeance in the United States.

When this is done we may be in a position to negotiate with the new Islamic messiah.

T. McNAUGHTON.
Crassier, Switzerland.

Chile Surprised

I was unpleasantly surprised by the editorial of the New York Times (IHT, Nov. 20) regarding Bolivia's 188th government.

The matter of my concern is in fact the call for the North American government to "join other hemisphere nations in supporting Bolivia's long-standing bid to recover an outlet to the Pacific that it lost to Chile a century ago." I thought the days of U.S. "imperialism" were over, but I see that for The New York Times it is not so at all.

May I just remind you that Bolivia has no right to an outlet to the Pacific, and that the matter concerns us Chileans and nobody else?

JULIO RETAMAL FAVEREAU,
Cultural and Press Attache,
Paris. Embassy of Chile.

Israel Hawks

The controversial and contested policy of building Jewish settlements in the occupied territories personified the Israeli "hawks" diplomacy at its worst while undermining delicate and noble efforts of others to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement with safety and security for all.

In their turn, the numerous "doves" in Israel should counter the "hawks" moves by promoting the establishment of settlements for the needy and destitute West Bank Palestinians.

Such a generous good-will gesture could add a much needed positive ingredient to the complex and elusive recipe for peace.

HARRY SPIRO.
Geneva.

A Session With Ohira On Anarchy

By James Reston

TOKYO — Japan is watching turbulence in the Middle with a kind of helpless concern, at least with a more outspoken passion for the United States present crisis.

In a long talk with Masayoshi Ohira about the in the world and his view of fect on the leadership of the States, he gave his estimate situation and of the United itself. It can best be stated own words, which follow:

On the changing world way, we live in a cumbersome blesome era. I have a feeli this kind of situation is going for some time. As to what do, I'm sorry to say I have dom to offer. For me, this first experience in this kind world. I think we have to rem der if possible and try to inf our peoples to be cool and but I am sorry I have no co piece of wisdom."

On the United States: "The been a change in the military ance, the Soviet Union caught up with the United Sta some ways. As I understand United States no longer has kind of military superiority had.

"Also, in the economic are ropean nations and Japan, had been aided by the United after the war, today have com ward as strong competitors United States.

"Politically, many medium nations are beginning to their own independence and ity. While I'm not sure hegemo the right word, U.S. hegemony been relatively declining. Stil ing said all that, I firmly that the United States is a gre tion. It is a masterpiece of the single greatest nation has produced. I don't think it will be capable of repeating example again."

On the decline of confid "The problem, it seems to that the confidence America had seems to have weakened is what I fear. When I visited ington last time and talked leaders, I made the point would like to see America kind of leadership the rest world will continue to ne have faith in."

On Japan's role: "I feel put ourselves in America's The United States has for t been getting only requests mands and complaints from of the world.

"The other nations never America needed help or co tion or warm compassion fr others. I don't think the States can keep getting the plaints forever. It's not Santa It cannot just keep giving fo

"During the past 30-odd y pan has been running by its getting everything except to liberate itself from the ruins war and then to eke out a ba nomic existence. Those we days when the United States strong and confident nation, felt that the safe thing for Ja do was just to follow the U.S.

"Japan today is differen have a fairly substantial eco power. How much the people pan realize it is something el it is true we are a major eco force in the world and this ognize is the result of the standing and cooperation other people."

Military Role

On Japan's military: "I myself in a cross fire on the tion of adding to the military of Japanese life. We are through some soul-searching what our defense should be. already paying more than 50 cent of the military budget in w and I believe what we should to modernize the equipment now have rather than go into new large rearmament program.

"We are well aware of the that the sea lanes between the dle East and Japan are vital to and we are also generally aware the fact that there is now proceeding a Soviet military buildup tween Japan and the Middle Eas

"We are seriously concern about this situation. We'd like see the Russians be moderate restrained in the Western Pac The situation there in general, ever, is not too bad. It is relati stable because U.S.-China relati have been normalized. Japan China also have normal rela From a military standpoint, we concentrate on is how we c induce a reduction of the So military presence in these co waters of the world."

Mr. Ohira is planning to go to king for a general discussion Sino-Japanese relations and als review of the crisis in the Mid East.

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...pite Opposition Warnings

...hoi Gains Seoul Support ...o Head Caretaker Regime

By William Chapman

...OUL, Nov. 23 (WP) — Despite ... warning signals being flashed ...opposition politicians, South ...a seems almost certain to have ...g President Choi Kyu Hah ...n as its temporary caretaker ...dent to succeed the late Park ...ng Hee.

...r. Choi, who was premier under ...Park, has been quietly picking ...upport for the caretaker role ...week, and the only potential ...nent has bowed out. The selec... of Mr. Choi appears to have ...acit support of military leaders ...have wielded influence under ...ial law imposed when Mr. Park ...assassinated Oct. 26.

...far the interim government ...officially announced only that ...successor would be chosen by ...National Conference on Unifi..., a vestige of Mr. Park's rule ... is strongly opposed by anti-...nment forces. But in the ...rio being sketched out by gov...ent leaders, Mr. Choi would be ...d by that body around Dec. 6. ...ould serve for about one year ...a new Cabinet replacing Mr. ...s while the National Assembly ...ures constitutional amend...s permitting a direct election ...next president.

...e plan, which began to surface ...ek after Mr. Park's death, is ... pushed by pro-government ...s as a method of assuring a ... of stability while Mr. Park's ...ritarian constitution is dis...led.

...a series of meetings with mem... of the national conference, Mr. ... has emerged as the only likely candidate, although technically anyone could run who is endorsed by at least 200 of the 2,561 conference members. The path was cleared for Mr. Choi when Kim Jong Pil, who was close to Mr. Park for many years, decided not to contest his election.

Opponents centered in the New Democratic Party yesterday suggested a new compromise, offering tacit acceptance to Mr. Choi's selection by the conference if he would first establish a broad-based advisory board to work out details of consitutional amendments, the release of political prisoners and other key issues.

Opposition party president Kim Young Sam warned that if such advance consultations were not guaranteed his party would "have no choice other than to struggle against" Mr. Choi's selection.

His proposal was rejected within 12 hours by Mr. Choi who said the advisory group was unnecessary but promised to consult personally with "people from all walks of life."

Kim Young San said in an interview that Mr. Choi's selection by the National Conference on Unification would lessen stability here, not strengthen it as the government claims. "Members of the conference were all screened out," he said, referring to its selection last year in an election reflecting the late Mr. Park's preferences. "It is distrusted and even hated by the people."

Other Compromises

Despite the confrontation over selecting a successor, there are indications of compromises being reached on other issues.

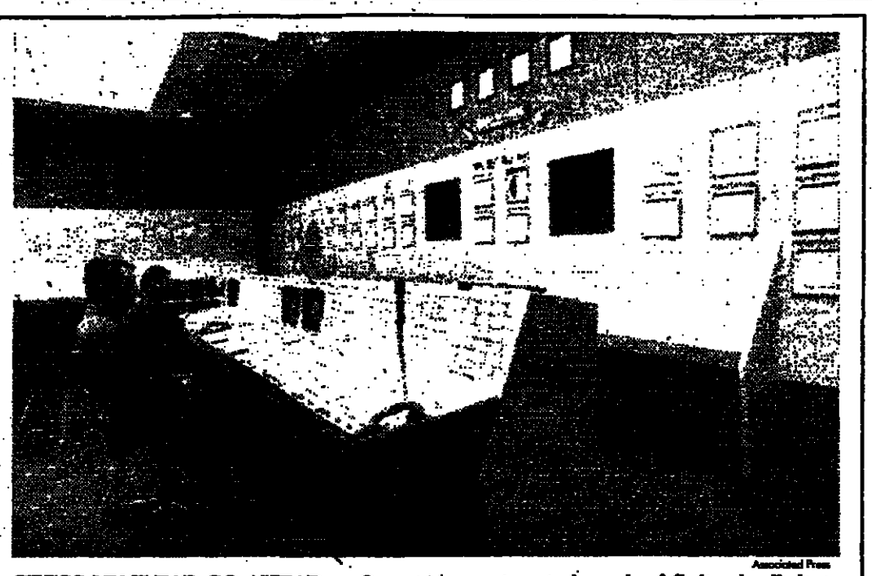
Kim Jong Pil, once Mr. Park's closest adviser and considered by many to be the country's future leader, has privately approached the opposition with assurances that the constitution will be modified to eliminate the most objectionable features of the late president's rule.

He has emerged as president of the ruling Democratic Republican Party and its overwhelming choice to govern after the caretaker regime.

Some discreet signals also have been passed suggesting that many political prisoners will be released as part of the accommodation needed to win support for the caretaker presidency.

Meanwhile, military leaders have emphasized they will continue to enforce martial law indefinitely and they are sporadically seizing political dissenters here.

Defense Minister Ro Jae Hyun said yesterday that martial law would be lifted only when normalcy returns and gave no indication what that would entail. The martial law command continues to censor the press heavily.



Associated Press

SWISS NUCLEAR GO-AHEAD — Operators are at control panels of Switzerland's largest nuclear power station, a 970-megawatt plant in Goesgen, which received its final operating license Thursday. The plant has been the target of opponents' attacks, including an explosion last month in a 110-meter tower equipped with meteorological instruments.

Unesco Considers Press Curb Proposals

By Paul Chutkow

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP) — Despite assurances its final report would favor free expression, a Unesco-created commission on global communications is considering proposals that some Western and Third World members feel could lead to curbs on international press freedom.

Some of the most controversial proposals, as outlined in a working draft of the commission's five-part final report and debated this week within the 16-member commission, call for:

- An international code of ethics for journalists.
- Efforts to eradicate media monopolies and circumscribe the activity of transnational news organizations.
- Reduction of "the pernicious influence of advertising."
- Creation of a permanent oversight group, under the authority of Unesco, to monitor and assist global communications development.

The draft also says:

"Governments should analyze their particular situations as regards ownership and resource concentrations in the mass media and take necessary measures if such concentrations — whether public or private — are not deemed to be in the best interests of the public at large and the freedom of information in general."

MacBride View

A week ago commission chairman Sean MacBride of Ireland said the final report will be "favorable to freedom of expression."

And two months earlier, some Western and Third World members said they had succeeded in removing some proposals that they felt would endanger press freedom.

Several Western and Third World commission members complained privately that some of these points, however, had resurfaced in the latest text prepared under the MacBride Commission.

At the same time, they noted that phrasing opposing censorship and advocating journalists' right of access to sources remained in the working draft.

It was expected that some of the proposals in the new draft that could lead to press restriction will be modified or left out of the final version of the commission's report, to be submitted by Nov. 30 to Unesco Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow. But after a week's discussions, commission members said that other restrictive proposals appear likely to remain.

That could set the stage for another divisive international debate on the role of the press and communications when the report is presented at the next Unesco general conference in Belgrade next year.

Much of the dispute arose over the working draft's concluding Part V, in a portion called "towards the democratization of communication." It suggests:

"Countries in which the media operate mainly or wholly within the private sector should devise effective statutory or administrative measures designed to:

(I) Limit the process of concentration and monopolization;

(II) Circumscribe the action of transnationals by compelling them to comply with specific criteria and conditions."

To defuse some of the disagreement, the commission named a small group to rework the section, including U.S. journalist and educator Elie Abel and the Soviet Union's Sergei Losev, the new director of Tass.

Mr. MacBride flew to Tehran Wednesday as Mr. M'Bow's envoy to seek a "humanitarian solution" to the hostage-taking at the U.S. Embassy, but his absence was not expected to delay the final meeting.

Salvadoran Begs To Be Ransomed

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 23 (UPI) — A Salvadoran coffee grower kidnapped two months ago has begged his family to pay a ransom, chiding them for "turning your back on me when I need you most."

Jaime Battle, 55, in a handwritten letter received by the news media yesterday, begged his family to negotiate with his captors. The letter said, " . . . why have you abandoned me? Why have you turned your back on me today when I need you most? If you have a little love for me, a little affection, help me. I need your help so that I may return soon."

In a reference to ransom money, the letter said, "Consider it a loan and be sure than when I am freed I will settle this with you. I won't let you down." Mr. Battle was abducted on Sept. 14 in Santa Ana. No group has claimed responsibility for the abduction.

Informer Alleged in '71 Cabinet

CIA Charge Enlivens India Campaign

NEW DELHI (NYT) — A passage in a recently published American book reporting that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had an Indian Cabinet minister as an agent eight years ago has provoked campaign charges and innuendoes, calls for an inquiry and at least the appearance of indignation.

Allegations of involvement by United States and Soviet secret services in Indian political life are part of the campaign ritual here, and cries of "foreign money!" and "foreign interests!" often have the same impact as repeated cries of wolf.

This time, however, there is an added dramatic dimension, because 5 of the 14 people who were in the 1971 Cabinet are actively involved in the campaign, some of them as bitter rivals. Prime Minister Charan Singh said last week he was ordering an investigation of the information brought to light on two pages of the book, "The Man Who Kept the Secrets: Richard Helms and the CIA," by Tom Powers, published by Alfred A. Knopf.

Noted by Mrs. Gandhi

When the prime minister was asked whether he was now able to identify the CIA spy described by Mr. Powers, he replied, "That gentleman is not in my Cabinet." Three members of the present Cabinet were also in the government headed eight years ago by Indira Gandhi.

It was Mrs. Gandhi who brought the passage to public attention here in her campaign to replace Mr. Singh as prime minister. Mr. Singh, who was not in her Cabinet, has picked up the theme and has challenged Mrs. Gandhi to name the spy.

Meanwhile, the prime minister's closest political ally, Raj Narain, said in Lucknow, "Jagjivan Ram may be that Cabinet minister." Mr. Ram, who is now the leader of the Janata Party and was defense minister in 1971, is the third challenger for the post of prime minister in the elections to be held in January.

Mr. Ram reacted to the charge by claiming that Mr. Singh's party was mounting a slur campaign because of frustrations caused by an eroding political position. Mr. Ram said at a news conference, "I think my reputation is much stronger than this allegation."

The section of Mr. Powers' book involved is a virtual aside intended to illustrate how hard it was for the U.S. intelligence agency to protect the identity of its sources because of White House leaks.

He noted that in a report to President Richard Nixon in August, 1971, there was a reference to an agent in the Indian Cabinet. In the report, this person was cited as explaining that the Soviet Union had signed a treaty of friendship with India in the hope of deterring Indian recognition of Bangladesh, which was then fighting for independence from West Pakistan.

Mr. Powers said that the substance of this report had been published by The New York Times and that Mr. Helms, then the CIA director, protested that a leak from the White House had placed the agent's life in jeopardy. Mr. Powers added that the "agent continued to report from inside the Indian Cabinet, apparently unaware that he might have been compromised."

However, four months later, in December, the story had a different ending. Mr. Powers wrote that Henry Kissinger, then national security adviser to Mr. Nixon, asked for an assessment of whether India would intervene in the Bangladesh war with an attack on West Pakistan. A day later, according to Mr. Powers, "the CIA case officer handling the Indian politician in Gandhi's Cabinet in New Delhi was told that a decision had just been reached to attack in the west."

The raw report from the field was routed to the White House where, Mr. Powers wrote, it was widely read and where, he said, it was leaked with other documents to Jack Anderson, the columnist. Information that found its way into Mr. Anderson's column apparently did compromise the Indian source. Mr. Powers cites an intelligence agency official as saying: "He told us to go to hell."

Mr. Powers' book is not available in India. The passages concerning the spy in the Cabinet were brought to public attention on Nov. 9 by Mrs. Gandhi during a campaign stop in Kanpur.

Mrs. Gandhi's Motive

Since the disclosure of a spy in her Cabinet might reflect badly on her leadership, diplomats and others here wondered why Mrs. Gandhi raised the issue. One possible answer was that she felt it might reflect even more severely on certain former allies who are now her adversaries.

For example, it was noted that the 1971 Cabinet included Y.B. Chavan, who is Mr. Singh's deputy prime minister; Chidambaram Subramaniam, Mr. Singh's minister of defense; and Dr. Karan Singh, the present minister of education.

And then, as a cynic noted, "Mrs. Gandhi, too, was a member of her own Cabinet."

Asked for a response to the information in the book, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said: "We never comment on intelligence matters."

Cambodians Protest Evacuation Of Refugees to Camp in Thailand

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — About 3,000 Cambodians demonstrated today in front of their frontier shanty town to protest the evacuation of refugees from there to Thailand.

Only about 500 persons today left Camp Rehou on the Thai border about 30 kilometers (20 miles) north of this eastern frontier town, for a big new refugee camp about 12 kilometers (8 miles) inside Thailand. But evacuation from a nearby camp continued normally.

Prince Norodom Sorivavong, a leader of the rightist Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) guerrillas in control of Camp Rehou, which holds about 250,000 refugees, criticized the United Nations, which is organizing the evacuation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

"Why doesn't the UN move the people further inside Kampuchea [Cambodia] where the situation is worse and more dramatic because of Vietnamese pressure?" he asked.

In Geneva, humanitarian organizations aiding the Cambodian refugees in Thailand are running out of money because many governments have failed to contribute funds they promised at a United Nations conference earlier this month, a UN spokesman said today. The pledges totaled more than $210 million.

In a joint statement in Geneva, Unicef and the ICRC appealed to governments to honor their pledges and asked the public to help as well. They said today that relief work was going ahead fast, but contributions were coming in too slowly.

Machines Probed At Paris Weekly

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — Court investigators examined typewriters and photocopiers yesterday in a swoop on the offices of the French satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaine, whose disclosures have embarrassed leading public figures.

They were led by examining magistrate Rene Cabie, who is handling the case of Dominique Marie, a former Finance Ministry worker charged with theft of copies of tax returns for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and leading industrialists.

Reporters at the weekly said that it was not clear what the investigators were after, but they appeared to be trying to check whether documents in Mr. Marie's possession had been typed on a Canard Enchaine typewriter.

Wants 'Bastion of Freedom'

Botha Promotes Anti-Communist Alliance

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 23 (NYT) — Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa formally launched his drive for a new anti-Communist alignment of states in southern Africa yesterday, telling businessmen at a conference here that the alliance he envisaged would not be "a fortress of isolation, but rather a bastion of freedom."

The gathering in a Johannesburg hotel was summoned by Mr. Botha to promote the "constellation of states," he has proposed as a counter to the Soviet Union's drive for influence in the region.

The proposed alignment, involving South Africa and black-ruled states on its borders, including Zimbabwe Rhodesia, has been a centerpiece of Mr. Botha's policy since he became prime minister last year.

Buffer of Moderates

As previously outlined by Mr. Botha, the grouping ultimately could evolve along the lines of the North Atlantic Alliance, with ties that would be political and military as well as economic. For the ruling white minority in South Africa it would offer a cordon of moderate black-ruled states that could act as a buffer against black nationalist guerrillas challenging white rule here and as a market to replace those that might be lost if the international community adopted economic sanctions against apartheid.

The alliance would include the homelands, black tribal reserves within South Africa that are scheduled to become "independent" states under the policy of separate racial development. Approaches also have been made to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, black countries that are heavily dependent on South Africa. The disputed territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, is envisaged as part of the alignment as well.

At a news conference after yesterday's meeting, Mr. Botha acknowledged that the concept had military implications, saying that "we are actually trying to contribute southern Africa's share to the free world and its security." However the prime minister avoided the military issue in his speech to 250 business and industrial leaders, using the occasion to appeal for their assistance in developing economic ties that would strengthen the free enterprise system and "alleviate human suffering" among the blacks of the region.

'Marxist Belt'

Mr. Botha had made it clear previously that Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be a cornerstone of the proposed alliance. In a speech two days ago, Gen. Magnus Malan, chief of the South African Defense Force, argued that a Patriotic Front victory in fresh elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia would create a "Marxist belt" from Angola to Mozambique that would isolate South Africa and block the establishment of the anti-Communist alliance, but Mr. Botha told reporters yesterday that this did not mean that South Africa would not tolerate an elected Patriotic Front government in Salisbury.

"I never made such a statement," he said, referring to speeches of his own warning against the dangers of a Marxist government in Salisbury. "What I said was that it was not in the interests of the Republic of South Africa to have confusion on its borders, and if chaos sets in in Zimbabwe Rhodesia then certainly we will call our Parliament together to discuss the matter and see what our attitude should be."

The prime minister's initiative in calling the conference here was enthusiastically received by the businessmen. But the reaction seemed to be largely a reflection of their satisfaction at being consulted by the government after three decades in which the Afrikaner leaders of the ruling National Party, suspicious of the mostly English-speaking corporate elite and intent on extending government control of the economy, were estranged from business.

Pledges Welcomed

For Harry Oppenheimer, the gold and diamond magnate who has been a strong critic of official racial policies, the conference provided the first opportunity for personal contact with government leaders in years. Afterwards Mr. Oppenheimer, who has welcomed Mr. Botha's pledges of racial reform, spoke admiringly of the occasion.

"I've got more hope for the future of South Africa than I've had for many, many years," he said.

But privately, some executives expressed fears that Mr. Botha was enlisting them in a strategy designed to bolster the white position in South Africa, reducing the necessity for fundamental racial reforms. Sam Motsuenyane, a millionaire who heads the country's only black bank, told the prime minister that his scheme, to be acceptable, would have to include the scrapping of the passlaws and all other discriminatory legislation against blacks.

"I have big reservations about this thing," Mr. Motsuenyane said of the proposed alliance. "There are too many minus factors involved and the policies of the government I think will discourage too many people from becoming involved."

Murdoch Withdraws Australia News Bid

MELBOURNE, Nov. 23 (AP) — Rupert Murdoch withdrew his $142.5-million bid to win control of the country's biggest newspaper group, the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., and sold his interest in the group.

Mr. Murdoch confirmed yesterday that he was considering using the money from the sale — $21.8 million including $5.6 million in profits — to start an evening paper in Melbourne. It would compete with the Melbourne Herald, the Herald group's main newspaper, which is the only afternoon newspaper in the city.

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ

INTERNATIONAL TENDER OFFER

EQUIPMENT OF A NEW DISPATCHING COMPLEX

1) The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz is in the process of soliciting international bids with a view of placing an order for the realization of a new dispatching complex, necessary for the supervision and the teleguidance of the following:

a) National network of production and transportation of electric energy.

b) Network of electric distribution in the Tunis area.

2) Contractors wishing to submit their bids are invited to forward their application with all references, before December 15, 1979, at the:

SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ
Equipment Department
38, Rue Kemal Ataturk,
Tunis (Tunisia)
Telephone: 243.522 - Telex: TN 12020.

3) Constructors approved by the STEG will receive their notification and may withdraw tender files as of January 15, 1980.

Around the Galleries

Klinger's Bizarre Etchings on Exhibit in Rome

Rome

Max Klinger, Etchings, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, Rome, through November.

This curious turn-of-the-century artist — he lived from 1857 to 1920 — was best known for his sculpture of Beethoven: the composer enthroned on a multicolored marble seat, decorated with ivory angels and mosaic, which made the success of the first Secession show in Vienna in 1902.

Another, less public, and more brooding side of this sculptor-painter is here extensively represented in 14 cycles of prints. They deal with death, woman, original sin, pagan myth and so on, in the spirit of the epoch — the undercurrents of feeling and yearnings of the repressed middle-class Victorians oozing out and expressing themselves in haunting allegories, some acted out in arcadian landscape, others in period interiors and gloomy evening streets.

Death by accident, death by social upheaval, woman as a vital instinct but also as fatal seduction as well as pitiful victim, are pictured in technically complex and fluidly worked out etchings. The "Glove" cycle, a sequence of a man's fetishist dreams, and the best known — gave impetus to de Chirico, who was also influenced by Klinger's teacher and friend Boecklin, and became a key work for the images of the *later metaphysical painters* and surrealists.

Centaurs fighting on alpine snow, lost maidens on desolate shores, ladies in torment on moonlit balconies, somber crowds fighting on barricades, however "Und Doch" (And Yet), a striding naked youth defying death, and a breathing, melancholy scene called "To Beauty" are the least morbid scenes.

Klinger was feverishly imaginative and highly skilled, but one cannot help but agree with Laforgue, who called him a "Genie du bizarre." *Four of the cycles of etchings* are also at Studio S., Via della Penna 59, through November.

* * *

Mythology and Iconography in the 20th Century in the Italian Poster, 1895 to 1914, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, Rome, through December.

Here is the other side of the Belle Epoque coin, the official, public one. Bright large appetizing posters in curvilinear Art Nouveau pattern and line invite partaking of the blessings of the period: newly inaugurated luxury hotels and bathing resorts, motorcars, clothes, newspapers, gadgets and new machinery are advertised on huge panels much bigger than present-day posters. The use of traditional imagery to push new, often revolutionary products, makes for odd contrasts: muscular Michelangelesque giants beckon you to attend industrial fairs and the opening of the Simplon Tunnel, buxom nymphs and goddesses want you to buy incandescent lamps or kitchen matches without phosphorus. It is an unavoidable paradox that the latest achievements of "progress" can always only be expressed by age-old conceits of style, which makes them appear slightly ludicrous.

The best works are the least ornamented and lost in detail, and are also those made by painters, for instance by Cambelotti, Terzi and Dudovich. The latter's posters for a department store in Naples, in flat, large and generous shapes and pretty pattern repeats, remind one a little of Alex Katz's paintings today in America.

* * *

Bruno Ceccobelli, Ferranti, Via Tormillina 26, Rome, until Dec. 10.

Ceccobelli was member of a cooperative of young artists who exhibited in and ran the La Stanza gallery in Rome. Both playful and earnestly intellectual, they might be called post-conceptual. Moreover they showed a certain kinship with the "New Image" artists in the Whitney Museum in New York this year, also concerned with idiosyncratic little images and the use of poor materials.

Ceccobelli groups earth-color or gray objects he made into enigmatic tableaus: a tattered square surface like a faded mural, with an old jar lying next to it, is supposed to and does evoke Pompeii. Fingers groping out from behind the wall for a wrapped sword and a waxen shield, a cornucopia under a colorless flag spilling out a small human head made of clay, seem symbols of longing, of events of private or common history. One is touched by something personal, a fleeting moment of poetry. There is also an involuted eccentricity in the concern for toy-like shapes, and a decorator quality about these odd arrangements, but at the same time the way the images and materials are handled, loosely and without regard for the usual gallery *conventions*, gives everything an air of unconcern and promising freshness.

* * *

Randall Morgan, Il Baggiano, Via della Frezz 51, Rome, until Dec. 8.

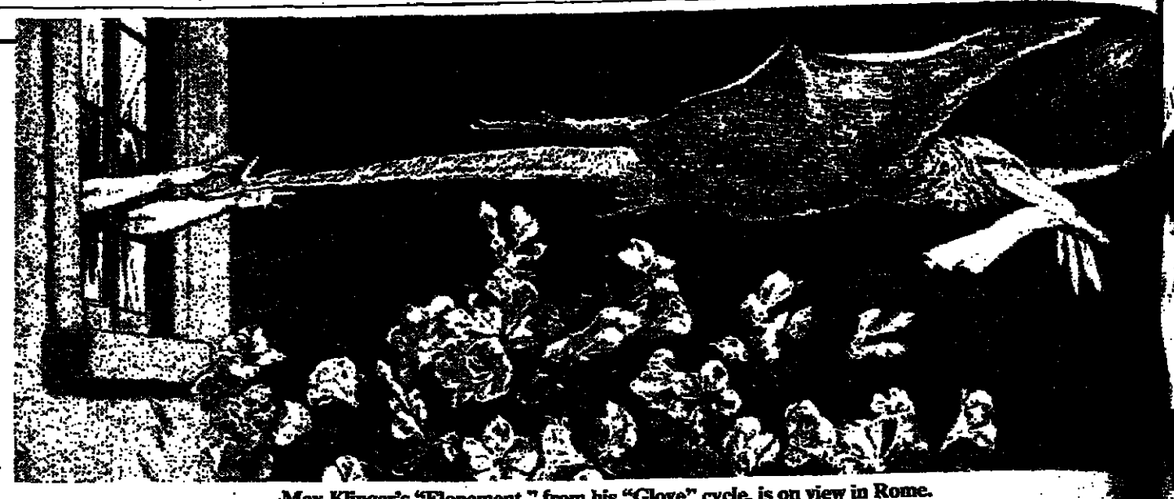
The Amalfi coast, with its sheer cliffs over a sea the color of morning glory petals or Sevres china, was celebrated in the 19th century by a host of anonymous painters. The white marble balustrades of terraces overhung by grapevine or wisteria, outlined against the surface of the sea stretching to Mount Vesuvius or Capri, were subject matter for nostalgic autumnal views to be taken back by foreigners as souvenirs from the glorious south.

Twenty-nine years ago an American ex-soldier and painter came to Siren land for two weeks but settled there. Morgan, trained at the universities of Indiana and Cincinnati, was at first an abstract painter, then began to work on a particular kind of semiabstract still lifes, full of tidy objects, with the perfect oval of an egg or a whorled seashell, against mysterious blue. In a show in 1970 in Rome, when the composition of the still lifes was at times still unresolved, some portraits of young Southern men were plain and direct by contrast.

From then on, Morgan simplified his view. It is mostly about the landscape he lives in: the great sweep and the presence of the sea and its light permeating everything — a surface, riffled by secret currents or the wind, stretching silkily in all directions. But instead of the leisurely old grape arbors and ruins one has accepted as foreground in the depiction of this coast, he uses today's reality: the hard line of the *guard rail, the tough surface of the* highway, the noncommittal face of the traffic sign. The old charming convention is turned into a precise and cool attack. Still, Morgan paints what he loves.

There is sentiment, there is devotion, *in his tireless,* densely and carefully built up paintings. That he is close to photorealism, that some of the oils are at times too drenched in blues, that the still lifes of favorite objects can be too glassy sharp and brittle, does not matter. It is Morgan's straightforward approach, his honest open feeling that count.

— EDITH SCHLOSS



Max Klinger's "Elopement," from his "Glove" cycle, is on view in Rome.

Brussels

American Art 1920 to 1940, *Palais* des Beaux-Arts, Brussels, to Dec. 30.

Noting that not a single American artist was represented in the hugely impressive "Tendencies of the Twenties" show in Berlin in *1976, American art historian* Peter Selz set about collecting for presentation in Europe a spectrum of art from the United States produced during the years between the two world wars. His final assembly opened at the Kunsthalle in Duesseldorf, *moved on to Zurich, and is* now in Brussels.

Postwar preoccupation with the creative explosion of American art in the late 1940s hindered a deeper exploration and appreciation of the earlier period. Much of the work on *show here will come as a revelation* to a European public, throwing windows open on a whole new vision of America in those years. Enormous vitality and exuberant vulgarity burst out of Reginald Marsh's packed scenes, with muscled bodies *of bathers in old master style and* 1940 swimsuits crowding in and out of the water, surrounded by tugs, steamers and cargo ships, in his "Swimming off West Washington Market" painting; chorus girls high-kicking on a claustrophobic stage; decadent-faced dancers cavorting in the Savoy ballroom.

Edward Hopper's America is another place altogether, a land of lonely people isolated in impersonal settings, an everyday world as inanimate as an old snapshot. Sunday afternoon is a lone man seated on the curb in front of shuttered shops in an empty street; a woman in a train reads alone shut away in herself from the sunset in red-streaked embers beyond the train window; at a cafe table, a woman bows her head over her cup, again alone and unobserving.

Florine Stettheimer evokes a joyous, bright and even jokey world, a sophisticated naive artist, direct and symbolic at the same time, handling neatly controlled whimsy and portraits in allusive settings with absolute ease and a refreshing lightness.

There is a lot more to discover here: Morris Graves' bird paintings in flickering, delicate oriental lines; Marsden Hartley's mix of abstract and surreal-figurative; a series of superb Ben Shahn works, small people with big heads clustered together in groups at work, peacably demonstrating, walking; Arthur Dove's gentle abstracts; Stuart Davis' brash bright color. Familiar names include O'Keefe, Gorky, de Kooning, Mark Tobey; some names otherwise certain to have been here are not, because the artists had established European reputations before taking refuge in the United States. Complementing this show are series of black and white photographs from the same period by different camera artists, documenting the banal, the bizarre, the, funny, the dramatic, aspects of daily life, all selected from the Belgian state collection of Americana.

— RONA DOBSON

London

Ralph Brown, Brown & Darby, 19 Cork Street, London W1, to Dec. 1.

Brown is a Yorkshire-born sculptor and alumnus of Leeds College of Art, as are Barbara Hepworth and Henry Moore. Fourteen of the 16 recent bronzes are on the theme of a young girl, whose body is representational but whose head is stylized in the manner of some Cycladic sculptures, giving the work a remote and legendary air. The sculpture is augmented with a fine group of drawings.

* * *

Robert Buhler R.A., Michael Buhler, Gallery 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1, to Dec. 8.

In this father and son exhibition, Robert Buhler, renowned as a portraitist, presents a number of still lifes and traditional landscapes. Son Michael also portrays landscapes, but these are the man-made landscapes of the present, buildings, streets and even people stylized and formalized to make semiabstract patterns of color.

* * *

Sita Mead, *Arts 38, 38a Homer* Street, London W1, to Dec. 8.

Born in India, but now living and working in England, Sita Mead's painting is based on the philosophies of Hinduism. The mixed-media paintings, in simple forms but complex rich colors, deal in the one part with "Life Patterns" — "Passion," "Confrontation," "Other Faces" — and in the other part with "Patterns Beyond" — "Growth," "Other Worlds," "Rebirth." These are serene and in the main joyous works.

* * *

French 19th-Century Drawings, Bury Street Gallery, 11 Bury Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Dec. 14.

This show consists of no more than a dozen watercolors and drawings, but of excellent quality. Notable even among these are a small watercolor of a "Nude Lying on a Bed" by Georges Bottini; a masterly charcoal drawing, "The Lovers," by Steinlen; a large colored crayon drawing of a "Girl Asleep Beneath a Parasol" by Helleu, and a pair of small intimist drawings by Vuillard.

* * *

Shinoda, Iwami, Milne Henderson, 99 Mount Street, London W1, to Dec. 14.

Toko Shinoda, lithographer, and Reika Iwami, woodblock printer, are two of the most renowned printmakers in Japan. Both, coincidentally, are women. Shinoda's images are in black ink with calligraphic brush touches, usually in red, imposed. Iwami's prints, worked in the ancient Japanese tradition with gold, mica, and gauffraging, are almost all on the theme of water, as Shinoda's are of the evanescence and mutability of nature.

* * *

The Classical Ideal, David Carritt Ltd., 15 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Dec. 14.

Relying partly on stock assembled from famous collections, partly on loans from equally distinguished living collectors, David Carritt has made a 36-item anthology of paintings, drawings, sculpture and antiquities, demonstrative of the Classical Ideal. Starting with a Greek amphora of the sixth century B.C., it concludes with three Picassos and a Matisse exemplary of the moderns at their most classical. In between are Greek, Roman and medieval French sculpture; Egypto-Roman, Renaissance and Neo-Classical paintings; and among others work by Degas, Corot, Cezanne and Seurat. It is an astonishing tour-de-force for a comparatively small gallery.

* * *

Important 19th and 20th-Century Paintings, *Lefevre Gallery,* 30 Bruton Street, London W1, to Dec. 15.

Yet another minithology of superb quality — 17 paintings from a Bonnard self-portrait to a Vuillard garden scene, in each case from the artist's own collection. It is impossible, at least for this writer, to choose the better between the "Delphiniums" of Fantin-Latour and the "Peonies" of Matisse; the two riverscapes of Sisley and those of Monet, and Derain at the height of his period: between the Blue P "Woman in a White Mantilla" the classical "Harlequin with H Mirror" of Picasso. It's a stu show, which also includes fi amples of Degas, Cezanne, B and Chagall.

— MAX WYKES-JO

Paris

Pat Andrea, Galerie Nina D 16 Rue de Lille, Paris 7, to 15.

This Dutch artist juggles i medium and narrative with bri effect. The comparison to gling" seems particularly appr ate because of Andrea's ind and deftness, and his craft particular in his mastery of color as a medium for portrait subject matter is not entirely miliar in that it relates the a ties of various cruel fantasies sharp and flexible irony. S the works shown here (they mixed media) bear the name Argentine dance, la puna la reflect the contrast between sual abandon of the body ments and the implausible of the facial expression. Th pretation Andrea gives them sents us with what might scribed as erotic stabbings – an stabs man with brill hair; man stabs woman; stabs dog, etc. The idiomat within the same work sugge narrative sequence is impli this is sometimes obvious) a certain "Marienbad" in about what is fact and what ory or fantasy.

* * *

Claude Georges, Galerie R 40 Rue de l'Universite, Pa Dec. 8.

Claude Georges stems fr "informel" movement of art, but he has kept evolvi the years, as attested by the exhibition. What we have still typically Georges, and it bles various sorts of shapes i that reconciles his "informe with another, more volunt proach. The result is a colle paintings which, for the sak mediate intelligibility, could scribed as reminiscent of landscapes, laced with ru seen from a great height. S comparison will not harm th as long as we bear in mind never ceases to be an indepe abstract composition that can reduced to any given subject.

* * *

Fernando Botero, Galerie B Bernard, 9 Rue des Beaux Paris 6, to Dec. 15.

Botero is a Colombian art ing in Paris whose original sides in the way he handles s cliches of his Latin Ame world. His subjects have a ti problem and an eating pro Their diet is badly balanced an abundant in carbohydrates. O quently they all live in a metap cal world of bloated self-sati tion. His models all take the cl attitudes of turn-of-the-cen photographs, and their tiny fe are lost in a wave of blubber. E thing here is fat — the violin, pear, the tuba, the coffee pot, guitar, quite as much as the pe All of which is painted in charming, luminous tones of ironic pseudo-naivete.

* * *

J.L. Bilweis, Galerie l'Oeil Boeuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, is 4, to Nov. 30.

Bilweis paints neat, colorful l edge figures on cutout forms o polished stainless steel. The cu show includes portraits and lifes, meticulously painted tongue in cheek.

— MICHAEL GIB

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Comic Strips

Max and Moritz and Wilhelm Busch

By Galina Vromen

Wilhelm Busch in 1904.

PARIS (IHT) — His characters are as familiar to most German children as their teddy bears. Max and Moritz, The Pious Helene, Plisch and Plum have been part of a German childhood since their creation in the 19th century by Wilhelm Busch. Max and Moritz, two mischievous boys, ended up milled and baked for their mischievous deeds. The bad guys always got their due. But who were the bad guys?

Almost everyone, for Busch, it would seem from exhibition of his work here. Trained as a painter and by nature a recluse, he started making satiric strips in the 1850s "for my own amusement," as he wrote in his autobiography. Years later, the popularized form developed into the comic strip and Max and Moritz were the forerunners the Katzenjammer Kids.

Busch's stories — told in two-line rhymes — are often violent. Characters meet their unhappy endings by falling into lakes, being flattened like dough, often on the slightest provocation. At times cruel, his stories also capture human foibles with humor.

In his Max and Moritz sequences, published in 1865, Busch is at least as harsh on the villagers who delight in the fate of the two boys. Violence and punishment is meted out disproportionately to our crimes, he seems to say. "I think he was trying to show reality, cruelty, as he saw it in the world," explained Sabine Wolf, a translator of Busch's works into French.

When two people fight over nothing - over the screetching of a violin, for example — it is a third party, the puppy dog in the corner, who comes out ahead. A husband who fights with his wife over a hair in his soup loses his glasses and "totters blind, looking for the enemy he can't find."

Studied Painting

Not that Busch was ideological about it. Born in 1832, he lived his life on the sidelines, the ultimate individualist. He studied mechanical engineering at the Polytechnic School of Hannover, dropping out to study painting in Duesseldorf, Antwerp and Munich, finally spending the last three decades of his life living with his widowed sister, until his death in 1908. A timid man, he wanted to be a painter, but felt too intimidated.

"It was in Antwerp that I saw for the first time the works of Rubens, Brouwer, Teniers and later, Frans Hals — they captured my love forever, and I willingly pardon them for stifling me so that I never succeeded in earning my living by painting as so many others do," he wrote.

Consolation

And so, he consoled himself with the comic strip, the first of which was published in 1858 by Fliegende Blaetter magazine. He managed nonetheless to paint more than a thousand landscapes in his lifetime, as well as write several volumes of poetry, but none of these ever brought him the success of his comic drawings. If he was unassuming and unostentatious in his private life, he lashed out against the world in drawings full of the stereotypes of his day. Autocratic fathers, pompous schoolteachers, placating mothers, cruel peasants, beady-eyed and dark-spirited Jews peopled his strips.

Despite the stereotyping, most of his cartoons have worn well: mischief — of which his stories are full — has not disappeared with the 20th century, nor have children's fears of the terrible things that will happen to them if they steal bird's eggs. The absurdity of human nature lives on, as does Busch's compassion for imperfections.

An exhibition of Wilhelm Busch's work drawn from the collection of the Wilhelm-Busch-Museum of Hannover is at the Goethe-Institut in Paris through Dec. 20. It will be at the Bibliotheque Municipale in Strasbourg, Jan. 4-30, and the Musee des Beaux-Arts-Andre Malraux in Le Havre, April 26-May 31.

Portrait done by Felix Cortey in 1834.

Painting

Geneology Search Yields Swiss School of Art

By Calla Corner

CHABLE, Switzerland (IHT) — When Marthe Catron, registrar for the village of Chable in the Bagnes Valley in the Valais, and her nephew, Michel Gard, a historian and archaeologist, decided in 1976 to trace the genealogy of their village, they didn't know that their research would lead to the discovery of an unknown artist and the existence of an important school of Swiss painting.

The Valais, the canton that lies between Italy and France and borders French, German and Italian Switzerland, has a history that dates from before Christ, when the Saracens are said to have settled there, leaving their high-cheekboned features and dark, piercing look to following generations. Caesar passed through the Valais and later the Valais was embroiled in the French Revolution. Mrs. Carron's and Gard's plan was to trace this history in their village through the families.

"We began with the largest families," Mrs. Carron recounted, "tracing the genealogy back as far as we could. This required that we visit the families, many of whom were friends and acquaintances, as happens in small towns. One thing struck us as we made the rounds. Many of the houses contained portraits of their ancestors that looked as if they had been done by the same artist. Most of the portraits were unsigned, but a few were, and that led us to something that turned out to be very interesting."

The signed works carried the name of Felix Cortey, or another Cortey (Eugene, Marguerite or Michel) or less often Pierre-Joseph Brouchoud or Michel Collombin. All were under the same artistic influence and all had been painted from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th.

The works were painted with a vivid palette, to emphasize the subject's sumptuous dress, as well as a variety of blacks and browns to bring out the subjects' coloring. Most of the paintings were inscribed with the date and the age of the subject in the upper left corner. This inscription was always in the same handwriting and helped not only to identify the works of Felix Cortey but in charting the genealogy.

What mainly interested Gard was how a distinct school of painting could have developed in the Bagnes Valley, small and isolated from political influences of the period.

It was soon discovered that Felix Cortey, born in 1760 in Chable and orphaned at the age of 9, enlisted at an early age in Barcelona as a Swiss mercenary in the service of the Spanish royalty. There he started to paint. Gard thinks that the painter probably met Goya, or at least knew his works, and that Cortey was certainly influenced by the master.

Returning to his native village in about 1790, Cortey began to paint the portraits of the important families of the Valais, politicians, ecclesiastics and army officers.

At the same time, Cortey worked in the Bagnes Valley, painting local personalities: priests, lawyers, doctors, farmers and members of his own family. Cortey also established his atelier, where he taught his son, daughter and cousin to paint, as well as Brouchoud and Collombin, related by marriage, who emigrated in the late 19th century to America, where their works received mild recognition. The style Felix Cortey launched 200 years ago is now known as *l'Ecole de Peinture Bagnarde.*

One hundred of the 300 works discovered by Mrs. Carron and Gard have been on exhibit in Chable and the Valais, ending up on Dec. 1 for two months at the *Chateau de Penthes* in Geneva.

Poetry

The Greeks Have a Penchant for It

By Haris Livas

ATHENS (IHT) — "In Spain it's dance, in Italy it's music, in Greece it's poetry." Author-translator Kimon Friar was talking about the penchant of Greeks for putting *their private thoughts into poetry.* Friar characterizes it as "part of the national consciousness." Other people write diaries; Greeks write poetry. Choreographer Penelope Piculas explains it thus: "It is romanticism. It is our way of seeing life through a special prism; it is our way of dreaming."

Themistocles Sofoulis, secretary general of the Ministry of Culture and Science explains it differently, "as a custom going back to Homeric times and the bardic tradition." It's true that the Greek language is by nature poetic and the ordinary conversation of Greeks rich in figures of speech. There are poets like Dinos Christianopoulos who write "naked poems" in a lean, sparse style, *but most poets take advantage* of the musical devices and metaphors inherent in Greek speech.

People who write poetry do not always publish it. And poetry which is published is often not read. Publisher Thanassis Kastaniotis says, "Poetry doesn't sell well in Greece unless it's by Seferis, Ritsos or Elytis. Readers buy more translations of foreign poets than they do poetry by fellow Greeks."

Most Greek poets, therefore, unless of independent means, face *economic problems. It is difficult to* find a publisher to handle poetry, although some like Kastaniotis publish one or two books of poetry a year because they admire the poets. Most poets print and distribute their own poetry. Often they circu*late their works only among friends,* as did Cavafy. Government support to men of letters is limited to the purchase of a yearly selection by the Ministry of Culture.

George Thiveros of the ministry has figures showing that in 1977 (the last year for which full statistics are available) 948 books were published, 384 of which were poetry. The ministry purchased 196 titles, 98 of which were poetry. The ministry also awards two special prizes for poetry each year, one of 100,000 drachmas (about $2,700) and one of 60,000 drachmas. Nobel Prize-winner Odysseas Elytis won the first prize in 1960 for his "Axion Esti." *Greek poets have won the* Nobel Prize in literature twice in the last 16 years.

There are four different writers' unions in Greece. The oldest, founded in 1934, is the Company of Greek Writers. Its secretary says that of the 300 members nearly all began their careers with poetry. There are a number of rising poets now in Greece who have published books and are beginning to earn a certain amount of fame: Yannis Kondos, Yorgos Chronas, Lefteris Poulios, Michaelis Gkanas, Andreas Angelaki, Katerina Gogoi, Ioanna Karantzarferis. And there are many new poets just beginning to publish, two of whom show great promise: Thanassis Talaganis and Stephanos Xenos.

Talaganis' first collection, "Poems," was published last month. He writes philosophical, metaphysical poems that profoundly affect Greek readers. His usual subjects are simple objects and feelings that become transcendent. He writes of pain and grief and writes of loneliness:

In the desert grows the Oleander
In agony, in pain, the tear of our endurance.
Any ,who yearn for mountains or rivers go there.
in the desert dressed in white clothes, with sandals,
hooded, unrecognized, they die.
They die near the cactus
crowned with Oleanders
and on their shoes is a little dust
and a little sand.

Friar once wrote that the theme of loneliness is "an obsessive one throughout all of modern Greek poetry." Talaganis says, "Loneliness is not beneficial, but whether the poet likes it or not he is always alone."

Xenos sees poetry as either profound or a game, although he stresses that "the game must be serious." He names surrealist poet Andreas Embirikos as a good example of the second. Talaganis writes poetry in the first category, whereas Xenos shuttles back and forth between the two. Talaganis is rarely overtly sexual; Xenos often outrageously is, as this sample indicates:

My youths out of the bedrooms rushed
to the solid prosperity of evening.
green smiles crept on the breasts of young girls,
unripe boys grabbed me in the night of their posteriors.

Talaganis translation by Nikos Kiely-Lambrinides, Xenos translation by Rachel Hadas.

The Art Market

Prices for Faberge Soar On Outsiders' Criteria

By Souren Melikian

GENEVA, Nov. 24 (IHT) — Within a week, two sales held Switzerland have highlighted the enomenal increase in value of objets d'art of a kind that no connoisseur would have looked at twice a cade ago. These are the luxury jects — from snuffboxes to Eastern eggs — that made the Faberge tory in Moscow a symbol of millenaire chic.

In a recent book on Faberge, ince Geza von Habsburg-Lothringen, a director of Christie's neva, and Alexandre de Solodoff provide a convenient compendum of the Faberge case. They tell out the French Protestant origins the family, its settlement in Gerany in 1685, its emigration to ssia in 1800, and the life of Peter rl Faberge, who was born in St. tersburg. They describe the exnsion of the modest jewelry shop, nded in 1842, into a vast factory, d analyze its bewildering range of les. But the writers are silent on reasons for the extraordinary om in Faberge's artifacts.

Two Factors

This has resulted from a combition of two factors, a long-term sthetic trend and a short-term nomic crisis. The trend, reflect- a drastic change in tastes, is the ssive comeback of the derivative les of the 19th century. It started en or eight years ago with acamic painting, formerly dubbed sch. It went on with the hybrid of Second Empire cabinetmakand designers. Finally, the wnright pastiches of Louis XV d Louis XVI furniture gained recnition. Sooner or later, Faberge s bound to be caught up by the al wave.

The second factor is the recent ury into the market of a large mber of buyers who believe that t is a gilt-edged security but are t overly familiar with the subject. ey keep away from categories reuiring connoisseurship. A Flemish mitive, a Greek bronze or a ench ivory raise too many ques-ons. By instinct, they look for eces with a familiar appearance, at can be dated, that have signares or marks identifying the aker. They love precious materials cause, deep down, they can't help ondering whether a Romanesque ad is not after all a worthless mp of stone.

Two Auctions

Within a week, on Nov. 14 and , two sales held respectively in urich at Sotheby's and in Geneva Christie's, have demonstrated at these are precisely the criteria at determine Faberge prices.

Sotheby's auction included 51 eces, of which the common run ld at prices close to or slightly ove the highest estimates. hether they were original (a few) totally derivative (most) made no fference. For example, a small at-shaped cup of the type called *wsh* in Russian was knocked down 10,260 Swiss francs — the highest timate. Decorated in gaudy enams applied on the silver-gilt body, e shape is genuinely Russian and e pattern is in late-19th-century ste, not pseudo-Louis XV.

But pastiche items met with iden*al success. A translucent enamel rnet de bal* in the Louis XVI manr with gold mounts by Henrik igstroem, rose to 14,920 Swiss ancs, again about the highest estiate. But the moment any significant amount of gold or gems came to it, the pattern changed. A gold garette case of the most ordinary ape whizzed to 8,060 Swiss ancs, doubling its highest estiate. In addition to its gold weight, has an imperial eagle in rose diaonds, and a thumb piece set with bochon sapphire. Also it carries inscription engraved in English the lid: "From H.I.M. THE ZAR OF RUSSIA to SUP. ELLEVILLE. Sep. 1896," so that en the greenest of buyers knows actly what he is getting.

For similar reasons a jeweled ld-and-enamel snuffbox by Mikail Perchin established a world cord for a 19th-century snuffbox 199.500 Swiss francs, again twice the highest estimate. On the cover, a miniature of Nicolas II, done after a photograph, is framed with rose diamonds.

The Christie's sale clinched the demonstration. It had an even wider selection of Faberge pieces from standard cigarette case to the occasional work of historic significance. An enamel gold-mounted *carnet de bal* by Wigstroem made 10,260 Swiss francs, slightly over the highest estimate. But a revolving photograph frame made of a pale greenish stone with silver-gilt frames fetched 95,040, as forecast *by Christie's expert: The fact that a* series of royal portraits, including the future King Edward VIII; King George V, Prince Christian IX of Denmark, etc, was included, did not excite buyers. However, pieces made of precious materials kept amazing professionals as they doubled their highest estimates.

There were staggering prices for objects that represent the art of a recent period at its most conventional. That same Christie's sale included early Russian silver — which is rare. A boat-shaped vessel — presented by Peter the Great in 1708 — made 60,070 Swiss francs, twice the price it had made in November, 1978, at Sotheby's in Zurich. Nevertheless this is ludicrously low if compared with the highest Faberge prices.

Faberge has become the figurehead of a parallel art market in which prices are governed by laws primarily laid down by outsiders. Christie's played its cards properly by attracting this group with their jewelry sale, which netted 23.7 million Swiss francs in four sessions, a world record for a jewelry auction.

A diadem by Lalique alone soared to 129,600 Swiss francs, well beyond the value of the stones as such. Here again, the confusion between art and gems explains it. Such an overlapping, with the resulting reversal of values, can in itself be considered something of a revolution in the art market in general.

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The Common Market: Power, Bureaucracy In Age of Pragmatism

Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS (NYT) — *Earlier this year, the* West German government decided to impose a noise level standard on power mowers, a move that would have practically foreclosed the German market to imports.

This infuriated the British Lawn Mower Federation. But instead of protesting directly to Bonn as might have been expected, the group took its case to the European Economic Community, collaring commissioners, pumping out press releases and making points over champagne and langouste in the fine — and expensive — restaurants here.

The campaign produced the desired result. The community's executive organization, the *Commission of the European Communities*, will develop its own less rigorous decibel standards, invalidating any unilateral German regulations.

The incident, small as it is, illustrates how the Common Market is asserting itself as an independent power. Twenty-five years after the first faltering steps were taken by the European Coal and Steel Community, Brussels has come of age as the capital of the newly integrated Europe and is beginning to resemble the federal structure of Washington.

The community has developed despite the babel of six different languages (shortly to be nine when Greece, Spain and Portugal join), despite the gaps in living standards, glaring political imperfections and periodic crises.

Internally, the member nations have not given up their sovereignty. The French, for example, are defying an order by the community's European Court of Justice that it permit the import of English lamb. Yet through highly refined habits of working together, talking things out, finding the trade-offs and compromises that are familiar to Washingtonians, they have forged impressive common policies in trade, monetary matters, agriculture and taxation. They are speaking more about common defense and have once again dusted off one of the hoariest of integration ideas — an English Channel tunnel that would be part of a $40-billion project to streamline transportation in the next decade.

To be sure, Brussels is not the headquarters of a United States of Europe. That objective of early postwar idealists has been replaced by more practical considerations. As in Washington, everyone here is a pragmatist. *Le tradeoff* has entered the Common Market lexicon.

Language Question

Even the prickly question of language, which many analysts felt years ago would undo the community, has been settled by compromise.

France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, joined in 1974 by Britain, Denmark and Ireland, speak six different languages. But French continues to be the main working language. Fears that English would displace French were among the reasons why France held out for so long against the British.

The British finally agreed to send only French-speakers to Brussels, and they have stuck by that bargain even when it means British nationals are underrepresented in the communal bureaucracy.

A visitor who used to work here was struck by the way the community has opened itself up, with something approaching a Washington-like visibility, to the press, to the interest groups.

This is part of the community's coming of age. A decade earlier the commission shunned public discussion of the issues. Its leaders operated on the basis that they knew best what the citizens wanted.

The lack of public discussion eroded political support, threatening to make the community sterile and lifeless. The entry of Britain, Ireland and Denmark, with their leavening liberal traditions, spurred the shift to openness.

The change is typified by Roy Jenkins, the British Labor Party politician who has presided over the commission for the last two years. Mr. Jenkins insists in accessibility of the bureaucrats. So does the European Parliament, the community's senior governing body, which now has directly elected representatives.

A decade years ago there was an air of transience about the community, due largely to the nationalistic bluster of Charles de Gaulle, which nearly shattered European cooperation. Now there is an air of permanence.

Headquarters for the commission in Brussels is The Berlaymont, a star-shaped building, poised as if for blast-off on thick concrete launching pads. Adjacent to it will rise a $300 million cluster of buildings to house the Council of Ministers and perhaps the European Parliament.

As the importance of the community has grown, so has the attention focused upon it. Lobbyists and the press have taken up residence in force because eventual decisions, as in Washington, have an increasing impact on *economic and social life.*

David Chipp is the editor of the Press Association, a British news agency specializing in news for domestic consumption. Mr. Chipp has assigned reporters here and in Strasbourg because, as he puts it, "The community is now a domestic British story."

U.S. transactions with the community amounted to almost one-fifth of total U.S. foreign trade last year and now with a new international trade liberalization pact, Washington lawyers abound in Brussels.

The United States has long recognized the importance of the community, establishing a mission headed by an ambassador, in addition to its embassy in Belgium.

This year Japan opened a mission to the community as well. The community has a trade agreement with China, which also staffs a Common Market mission here, and by small steps even the Soviet Union is approaching recognition.

If what happens here affects the rest of the world, it also directly touches the daily lives of 260 million Europeans.

By U.S. standards community officials are unusually well paid. Commissioners make from $140,000 to $180,000 a year, and the perquisites are lush. Lesser bureaucrats make 25 to 50 percent more than their counterparts in Washington.

In addition to the normal spending by member governments, the community has its own resources — $13 billion this year drawn chiefly from part of proceeds of a communitywide sales tax (the value-added tax). The funds are spent on agricultural price supports, regional aids and other operations.

A crunch is coming because commitments, particularly in the farm price-support area, have been increased, while national governments refuse to allocate greater funds to meet the commitments.

The community has worked in fits and starts over the past quarter century establishing its common trade, farm, industrial and monetary policies and perhaps even more importantly creating a zone of stability and growing prosperity in Western Europe.

The initial stimulus of integration was the Cold War and exhortations from Washington to unite. Now the stimulus is the perceived weakness of the United States.

Huber Matos

To many exiles he is a man back from the dead, a symbol of what they see as the revolution's betrayal. . .He believes he earned Castro's undying hatred, not for his supposed crimes, but because, throughout his imprisonment, he 'never bent'. . .

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON (WP) — The man whose arrest 20 years ago was for many the turning point in the course of the Cuban revolution says today that Fidel Castro "has never been a real Communist," but is rather an "opportunist" who saw communism as a guarantee of lifelong personal power.

Castro "managed the revolutionary process as if it were a private business. He realized that, if it went democratic, he could not always be El Hombre. And that is the point where we clashed."

This is not a conclusion that Huber Matos arrived at lightly. A hero in Castro's revolutionary army and its first governor of the east-central province of Camaguey, he spent two decades in Cuban prisons after his 1959 arrest. He was ultimately charged with treason.

For much of the time until his term ended on Oct. 21, Matos was held incommunicado, often naked. He was beaten, and for years kept in what he describes as "concrete boxes, where the windows were covered with metal" and even the guards were forbidden to look at him.

Back From Dead

To many anti-Castro Cuban exiles, Matos, 61, who spoke here last week, is a man back from the dead, a symbol of what they see as the revolution's betrayal. He believes he earned Castro's undying hatred, not for his supposed crimes, but because, throughout his imprisonment, he "never bent" to blows, and to demands that he renounce his democratic conviction.

After the long years when Cuba's most famous political prisoner was reported to be in failing health, while his family traveled the world trying to secure his release through international pressure on Castro, Matos today is an older version of the same bearded young face whose clear, icy blue gaze, softened by a trace of a smile, stared out of newspapers at the time of his arrest.

In press conferences after his release, when he was flown to his waiting family in Costa Rica, Matos appeared ill. As he described the conditions he endured in prison, he occasionally cried.

He came to Washington as a special guest of the AFL-CIO national convention to thank Amnesty International and the other groups that sought his release, and to plead for political prisoners still in Cuba. He has put on weight. He speaks more calmly, but in an endless monologue reflecting the anxiety of a man with 20 years' worth of stored and uncommunicated thought.

In Cuba, Matos is considered a traitor by schoolchildren. Ernesto Che Guevara, in his "Reminiscences" of the revolutionary war, gave him short shrift.

His appointment as a guerrilla squadron leader and his later assignment as provincial governor tell a different story of his role in the revolution, and raise the question of why Castro — who personally testified for six hours at his trial, calling Matos "worse than a traitor, an ingrate" — turned against him.

The late Herbert Matthews, a journalist who wrote a sympathetic history of "Revolution in Cuba," had an answer. "The cement, the quality that counted above all others," Matthews wrote, "was loyalty. Disloyalty was and still is the unforgivable sin, no matter what services were performed in earlier times. To Castro and his associates, Maj. Huber Matos could never have been loyal" — once he questioned the revolution.

The version offered by Matos, and accepted by many during his trial and ever since, is that it was precisely his loyalty that did him in.

When he talks about his days as a revolutionary fighter, his stories are as animated as those of a 60-year-old recounting wartime exploits, without the 20 intervening years of imprisonment. "I was a teacher, working first in rural schools and then in Manzanillo," near Cuba's southeastern tip. "On the day of Batista's coup in March, 1952, I took the students out in the streets to protest. That same month I began working clandestinely."

It was not until he narrowly escaped capture while transporting supplies to Castro's small band in the Sierra Maestra mountains in March, 1957, that Matos went underground. "I wanted to go into the Sierra, but they sent me back a message saying, 'It's not men we lack, but arms,' " he recalled.

Soon he took asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Havana, and was flown to that country, where he spent a year collecting weapons. Castro sent a sympathetic message to Costa Rican President Jose Figueres, who added heavy machine guns. On March 30, 1958, Matos and Cuban pilot Jose Luis Diaz Lanz landed a plane full of arms in a Cuban field.

"It was the first time I had met Castro," Matos said. "It was the time I saw him most content, most euphoric. He was like a boy, shooting the guns up into the air, handing them out. He said over and over again, 'Now, we are going to win the war.' "

The arms brought by Matos and Diaz Lanz, Matthews wrote, "permitted Fidel to form another column, under Matos, which carried out some successful raids in the plains."

His time as a guerrilla leader, Matos remembered, "was intense. We wanted to prove ourselves. That is how guerrillas are — they go beyond hunger, walk until their feet bleed. Their physical force goes beyond all logic, and it sometimes seems that the war has become a war of crazy men."

'Tell My Story'

Later, he said, "I always thought that if I got out of prison alive, I would tell my story, the important things that are part of a man's life. When one is a prisoner, if he can't walk around, can't live with his family, if he can't smile and enjoy pleasures like listening to music, watching a movie — all the things that are so natural in the life of a free man — if he is reduced to the existence of a plant, waiting for spring to come — these are the things that give substance to one's existence. This and the certainty that one is defending a just cause."

After the rebels entered Havana in January, 1959, and he was appointed governor in Camaguey, "everything went well in the first months." But then, Matos said, he and other commanders began to notice a change in the tone of propaganda that central headquarters sent to the soldiers.

"It had inclined toward Marxist-Leninist ideas. It made us think, we talked a lot about it," he said. That summer he wrote of his concerns to Castro, and met him at the new premier's suite in the Havana Hilton. "I told him of my concern for the need to use whatever methods necessary so the revolution wouldn't be detoured — the need for a plan, a definition of the doctrinal bases of the revolution."

Castro, Matos said, persuaded him not to resign, assuring him that the revolution was not taking the wrong path. But by October, Matos had written Castro of his decision to "separate myself from the armed force," in order not to be an "obstacle to the revolution," because of his differing beliefs.

The next morning, Castro sent revolutionary leader Camilo Cienfuegos, who Matos said shared his concern, to arrest him. Castro followed close behind, and personally denounced Matos at a mass rally in Camaguey.

At Matos' trial that December, Castro charged that he was part of a foreign-backed conspiracy to overthrow him. Matos was sentenced to 20 years in jail, and Cuban-U.S. relations began a downhill plunge.

During the revolution, Matos said last week, "I was with Castro. Sometimes we spent whole nights there lying on the floor, talking. Certainly, he always kept part of himself inside, there were things not spoken about. But he knew what I thought, and I believe I knew what he thought by what he said to me.

"I don't believe he was a real Communist . . . I believe that, when the revolution came to power, Fidel saw two possibilities for the future — a democratic revolution . . . in which he would not be the man to govern Cuba for the rest of his life . . . and communism, which Matos said was promoted by Guevara and Castro's brother Raul.

"All the changes could have been made by the reforms, democratically," Matos maintained. "But he would have had to take the chance that somebody else could have taken over the country, and this clashed with the personal interests of Mr. Fidel Castro."

Matos arriving triumphantly in Miami on Nov. 3.

Oxfam Ignores Ideology in the Face of Need

By William Borders

OXFORD, England, (NYT) — Thirty-seven years ago, a small group of idealists met in this university town to discuss the plight of children starving in Nazi-occupied Greece. Calling themselves the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (later shortened to Oxfam), they collected $50,000 for food that they channeled through the Greek Red Cross. The campaign was controversial, and the British government finally ordered it halted until the end of the war, to avoid indirectly helping the German army.

Oxfam officials still maintain, as they did then, that helping homeless and hungry civilians is nonpolitical. This is the guiding spirit of a substantial Oxfam emergency relief effort in Cambodia, just as it was in World War II.

"We'll work anywhere, with anyone, if it is for the relief of human suffering," explained James Howard, who has just returned from Cambodia. "We have had Greek people walk into our offices and say they remembered drinking the milk we sent them during the war. Our only requirement is that it really get to the people who need it."

In Cambodia, where hundreds of thousands of people face starvation, Oxfam has been effective while other aid agencies hesitated because it has let the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime set the rules. "They don't want us to bring food in over the Thai border," added Howard, a hearty and cheerful man who has fought similar battles all over the world. "All right then, we'll bring it in through Phnom Penh, as they wish. The only thing we care about is that it gets to the hungry."

The government's concern is that food brought in from Thailand might be diverted to soldiers loyal to Premier Pol Pot, the overthrown Khmer Rouge leader. The Samrin regime is also trying to use the situation to gain diplomatic recognition from Western countries that still recognize Pol Pot.

After accepting the stipulations, Oxfam was able to go in at Kompong Som, Phnom Penh's port, with two large bargeloads of food and relief supplies, worth $1 million, while the UN Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross were still arguing with Phnom Penh. Unlike the United States government's Agency for International Development, Oxfam is not concerned with the *niceties of diplomatic relations, or whether a recipient regime is pro-Western*; unlike religious aid groups, it is not subject to accusations of proselytizing.

Oxfam operates in 80 countries covering a wide political spectrum. It is not unusual for it to be involved in aid or development projects on both sides of a civil war, as in Nigeria 10 years ago and now in Ethiopia. With an annual budget of $20 million, Oxfam is small. But its standing among developing countries is high — partly because it carefully selects and runs its 1,000 or so projects, with maximum local participation, and partly because the list is so long and varied. It ranges this year from $50,000 to improve the skills of Bolivian potato to farmers, and $500 for sewing machines for the handicapped in Burundi, to $4,000 to help build slum housing in the Philippines.

Oxfam gets 40 percent of its funds from cash donations, often raised with amateur and near-evangelical zeal.

Other money comes from 500 shops in Britain, where Oxfam sells donated used clothing in the manner of Salvation Army shops in the United States, and handicrafts, many of them from India and other countries it helps. Conspicuously, the charity also accepts money from the British government and the European Economic Community. But the government share is kept under 20 percent.

Carol Bellamy: A Blossom of the Big Apple

By Justine De Lacy

PARIS (IHT) — Sunday, and Carol Bellamy is homesick. One little lull in the breakneck schedule of her three-week fact-finding tour of Europe and she's ready to run right back to New York.

"Don't worry, Carol," says the press secretary of the president of the New York City Council. "Tomorrow we have the Paris subway at 8, the Atomic Energy Commission and a garbage distillation plant. That should make you happy."

Bellamy brightens. Garbage is high on her agenda.

"It's a well known fact," says the press secretary, "that Carol Bellamy does not know how to relax."

* * *

In November, 1977, Bellamy, a 35-year-old lawyer who was practically unheard of except for a six-year stint in the New York Senate, beat four male opponents — including two seasoned politicians and a millionaire who spent $800,000 on his campaign — to become the first woman elected to citywide office and New York City's second highest official.

Less than two years later, she is many people's bet to be New York's first woman governor.

"Her potential is limitless," says David Garth, the media man who orchestrated the campaigns of the city's current mayor and the state's current governor. "I don't know anyone in politics like her. Within three minutes of meeting her, people trust her. It's unbelievable. Sooner or later, she's going to be the highest-paid woman executive in the state."

Bellamy's visit resulted from an invitation by the European Community's Visitors' Program, which annually invites U.S. and Canadian public leaders on three-to-four-week grants to look into areas of interest to them in Europe.

'Take Garbage'

"Why am I here? To see how urban problems are dealt with in Europe, for one thing," she says, flipping back a shock of brown hair that's been edging toward an eyebrow.

"Take garbage. In Europe, you have a *resource recovery program* where energy is created by burning garbage. In New York we're still dumping garbage in landfill.

"And I'm here to tell people about New York. People think it's still hanging by a thread, but we're doing much better now. And because I haven't had a vacation in 10 years." She plays that back. "I mean, it's my choice. No one *makes* me work like this. I just love my job," adds the woman the New York press has called a "public soul."

Pleading a *crise de foie* ("How do you eat these two hour lunches?"), she begs off dinner, finally settling for Chinese. She is homesick, and on Sundays in New York you eat Chinese.

She is wearing loafers, faded, but not fashionably faded, jeans, a black sweater — plain as opposed to basic black. Later she will wear gabardine suits — rust, blue — with a crisp white blouse. Usually breezy. Occasionally dumpy. Always irrelevant: Clothes have little to do with the sense of power Bellamy exudes. She could be intimidating in a bathrobe.

One thing is certain. She is not just single; she's nobody's wife. Bellamy is a model of the matter-of-factness, the calculated cool that women who have power and intend to keep it must display today. The surprising thing is that somehow (the shock of Buster Brown hair? a smile as wide as it is unexpected?) she manages to make the matter-of-factness palatable, even alluring.

Who *is* Carol Bellamy, anyway, and what is she doing in that garbage dump? That's what the French reporters wanted to know. "I live in New York, but I was born in New Jersey. Those of us who were born in New Jersey always want to come from *somewhere else*. So *I moved to New York*," she will tell them later, in one of the most entertaining curricula vitae on record.

"My father worked for the phone company. My mother was a nurse. My brother and I went to college to do better than them. I didn't study very hard, but it was an easy college. My family was Republican, so of course I became a Democrat. I was one of those people who wanted to save the world, but I didn't know how. So I joined the Peace Corps. I raised chickens in Guatemala. I still hate to eat chicken.

"I went to law school because I wanted to work for the government. But when I got out, I was mad at the government. So I practiced law for the poor. Then I ran for the state senate. There were no women in the senate at that time. People said, 'We don't *need* to have a woman in the senate.' Or they said, 'Don't we already *have* one woman in the senate?'

"I stayed there for six years. But I felt I was having too little to say about what was happening in my city, so I decided to run for city office.

"There are only three elected offices in the whole city of New York. I had four opponents. The others campaigned on television, but I didn't have the money. So I stood on street corners and shook hands. Even today, I meet New Yorkers who say, 'I remember when you attacked me in the park.' "

And people say she has no sense of humor.

One look at the Mickey Mouse watch on her wrist tells you that's not true. "They had a birthday party for Mickey in New York," she explains hastily. "He was 50. The mayor couldn't go, so I went and they gave me this watch. It only cost $23. I didn't think there'd be a conflict of interest." Earnest. That's what she is.

Twice Smart

Too smart to allow herself to be boxed in by women's issues, Bellamy is also too smart to ignore them. "If you come on strong on women, that's all they'll come talk to you about," she says, expertly maneuvering her chopsticks around a piece of squid. "It takes away your legitimacy in other areas.

"I fight against this, but I don't think you can fight against it by not being interested in women's issues. *I would feel like* such a traitor if I did that. It's not that men are anti-women or anti-children — children get foisted off as a women's issue. It's just that if women don't bring up these issues, no one else will. Men will be our allies, but they are not going to push us."

Are feminists making more headway in the U.S. or France?

"Women need a push in both countries, but I can't speak for French women. In the U.S., women need to be encouraged to enter politics. When I was running for city council president, three other women were running for city office. People acted as if something terrible would happen to New York if all three of us won. As if it would be a curse on New York or something!

"The problem that the new woman — whoever *that* is — faces, is that we've gone from the barefoot-and-pregnant syndrome to a new myth: Superwoman, the Bionic Woman.

"She is devoted and elegant, cooks dinner for her husband and takes the kids to school, all the while pushing her way up the corporate ladder. But there are no superwomen. We all have strength and we must use it. Women always wait for someone else to do it. Well, my view is that the people we've let do it have made a pretty bad job of it.

"Men are encouraged to be intelligent, strong and competitive; women to be nurturing, passive and receptive. But what's wrong with strong *and* nurturing? Competitive *and* compassionate?"

Issues and Issues

There are The Issues: Jimmy. Salt-2. What makes Teddy run? But the talk soon *drifts back to the real issues for a New Yorker*: Garbage and potholes, with subway graffiti a close third ("You don't have it here, do you? There isn't any in Boston either. Why is New York the only one?")

"It's nice to be in Europe. I never think about Europe," she says. "What do you do about welfare here? Oh. The state pays. How do you keep the streets so clean? And trucks. What about trucks?"

She is surprised at the temerity with which the French are constructing nuclear plants and relieved to know that Brussels, too, has a budget deficit. "Tiny Brussels — 140,000," she says, fashioning a shoe-box *sized city in the air. (Is all of Europe a* Tinker Toy for Bellamy?)

She is in love with the Paris Metro's *carte orange* — a monthly, low-price card that gives its users unlimited travel on Paris buses and subways. "If we had the orange card in New York, we could get more cars off the streets," she says more to herself than anyone else as she corners a piece of sweet-and-sour pork.

Someone remarked that the bridges over the French railroad yards were built especially low to prevent trains from other countries from using the Paris tracks in case of an invasion. Her eyes light up. "If only we could tell people that the New York subway was built that way because we're afraid of an invasion from Connecticut!" And people say she's all business.

She tries to be objective about New York. She talks about the bad things — the dirt, the crime. Can she help it if her abiding affection for the megalithic metropolis comes through anyway?

"We have 6,000 miles of roads, 7,000 garbage men — we used to have 13,000 garbage men, but then we went broke — and our transit system carries 38 percent of the people in the United States who use public transportation. That's three and a half million a day," she says, a mother describing an unmanageable but irresistible child. If New York had cobblestones, you know she'd know how many there are of them, too.

"People are always asking which is better, New York or Paris. But you can't compare them. The size of New York makes it unique. Yet the issues are much the same. The Paris Council is studying the problem of the Marais now, for example. In New York, we're trying to figure out how to preserve ethnic neighborhoods and how to keep artists in the city despite the high rents. The problems are similar.

"The odd thing is that every time I mention garbage here, people laugh. Do they expect women in public office to attend teas? I actually had to talk them into opening an incinerator so I could look inside. I'm interested in all kinds of wastes, though, not just garbage."

That, of course, includes nuclear waste, which has a lot more political cachet than plain old trash. But the one waste problem that wasn't on Bellamy's agenda seemed to be preoccupying her the most.

"Paris. Except for the dogs — it's everywhere," she tells a French radio interviewer insistent on comparisons.

"Paris. We have wonderful parks in New York, but I don't think we maintain them enough.

"New York, definitely. Paris has the Louvre, I know, but we have more diversity of museums in New York.

"Paris is cleaner, as I said, but when it comes to *dogs*, New York is doing better. Can't they do *anything* about it?"

She tries not to gloat. She just can't help it. Paris may have the Louvre, but in the eyes of the New York City Council president, it's also gone to the dogs.

Bellamy, left, and Simone Veil

International Herald Tribune

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;hances of Success Held Slight In EEC, Comecon Trade Talks

By Brent Bowers

USSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ) — hree-day talks in Moscow next between the European Eco- Community and the Soviet- omecon bloc on normalizing relations will open in an at- here of mutual distrust fueled recent Communist campaign ting the Common Market, officials say.

lhelm Haferkamp, the EEC m affairs commissioner, is to the Soviet capital for talks ng Monday, which could pro- a breakthrough agreement that l win Eastern European recog- of the Common Market and the way for trade negotiations en the Common Market and European governments.

EEC officials say Mr. Hafer- 's mission, the culmination of than six years of contacts and ears of official consultations, ail.

rankly, I think the chances of ss are thin," an EEC official "The articles appearing in bloc newspapers are pretty ous."

added that the Common Mar- ould go out of its way to make essions to Comecon and might g some surprises at the talks. e have looked at the situation we have a few ideas up our s," he said. "We have an im- nt amendment to our previous to put forward at some " He would not elaborate.

Fundamental Point

wever, another EEC source "We could get the agreement ave all been waiting for, and it l change the shape of East- politics."

the heart of the dispute is the mon Market's refusal to set up arrangements with Comecon whole. It is willing to sign a to establish "working rela- on minor matters like ex- ging statistics, and even in- broad statements of principle ade.

is is what Mr. Haferkamp will ming for in Moscow. But the mon Market insists — and, of- s say, will never give in on this amental point — that it must iate trade implementation ac- country-by-country.

ur central business is to estab- direct relations with each econ government," an official

omecon, on the other hand, is ng a much broader, more am- s relationship between the economic groups. It wants an agreement on both principles and guidelines for trade and other economic ties, and it wants the Common Market and Comecon, and all the member states of each group, to sign this single document.

"They would really like to have a big jamboree [in Moscow], with everybody discussing everything. This cuts right across our way of thinking and working," an EEC spokesman said.

However, the spokesman added, there might be room for a compromise. Already, he pointed out, Brussels had accepted a reference to trade principles in any broad EEC-Comecon pact.

"This was an important gesture," an EEC official said. "We have been trying to move toward their views in presentation, to attach a certain political importance to the agreement, without abandoning our basic stand."

The Soviet Union, he said, might accept a compromise if the wording appeared to give Comecon some sort of control over future negotiations between the Common Market and Eastern European countries.

Another source said that both sides wanted to improve the political climate in East-West relations, and this could favor a settlement.

"The reason we have been working so hard for this is that we want to normalize relations with the Soviet bloc and we have come to understand that the key to that is an agreement with Comecon," he said.

1973 Contacts

The EEC-Comecon "dialogue" started with informal contacts in 1973, and reached an exchange of draft proposals in 1976.

Last November, the Common Market sent an amended version of its original ideas to Moscow. It took the Comecon seven months to reply, and it took until now for the two to agree on a time and place to try to reach an understanding.

That may be difficult indeed. One EEC expert noted that "these has been a history of attacks [by Moscow] on the Common Market in general and on the idea of integration in particular."

A few months ago, he said, a hostile article appearing a Soviet newspaper accused the EEC of hardening its attitude toward Comecon and of attempting to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies.

Since then, he said, roughly the same story has appeared in other East bloc publications, suggesting that the Kremlin is prepared to take a hard line next week.

'Negotiating Tactics'

"It could be a negotiating tactic, but the Russians could also well be preparing the way for a breakdown instead of a breakthrough," he said.

Two Communist countries — China and Yugoslavia — have established diplomatic relations with the Common Market. None of the 10 Comecon members has, although four — Romania, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary — have worked out trading arrangements on textiles and those same countries as well as Czechoslovakia have reached accords on steel sales.

They justified the deals on the ground the GATT world trade package obliged them to do so, even though an EEC expert said that was not so in the case of steel.

The commission is hoping that Mr. Haferkamp can strike a bargain in the Soviet capital that will gain the official blessing of Europe's other half for the Common Market.

Dollar Is Higher But Trade Light

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ) — The dollar strengthened today against most major currencies and was steady against the Deutsche mark despite being buffeted by conflicting reports from Iran in tense and nervous foreign exchange trading.

However, dealers cautioned that part of the dollar's firmness resulted from the disinclination of operators to take up any new currency positions. With conflicting and confusing statements from Iran coming ahead of the weekend, "people are sitting tight and doing *nothing*," one dealer said. Moreover, Japan was celebrating a holiday, and the U.S. market was relatively quiet after Thanksgiving Day.

On bullion markets, the price of gold eased during the morning but bounced back to close at $392.50 an ounce, down 50 cents from yesterday.

After a statement by Iran's central bank late last night that all foreign debts would be honored, the market was thrown off balance by Iran's acting foreign minister saying today that these debts would not be honored. But the dollar took this blow well, recovering quickly.

The pound meanwhile weakened, due in part, dealers said, to the gloomy economic forecast yesterday by the British Treasury (IHT, Nov. 22).

Nikita Lobanov

People in Business

The International Resources and Finance Bank has appointed former Wells Fargo Bank Vice President **Nikita Lobanov** a senior vice president based in London. He will direct Mideast and African banking business and project finance.

* * *

Vice President and General Manager **Joseph Vittoria** has been named president of London-based Hertz Europe. He will also assume direction of Hertz acitivities in Asia and the Pacific.

* * *

Gerard Llewellyn has been appointed chief general manager of the National Bank of Paris. He was formerly deputy general manager and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee.

* * *

Chemical Bank International Ltd. has named **David Nye** executive director-administration and **Michael O'Connell** executive director-corporate finance, both based in London.

* * *

David William Welch has been appointed director of development for Brussels-based Ramada Hotels International, succeeding **Werner Braun** who has been transferred to the United States. Mr. Welch was previously director of development for Trust Houses Forte.

Market Closed

All markets, banks and businesses were closed Friday in Japan for a holiday.

Study Urges Curbs on Market Leverage

Big Oil Said Cause of U.S. Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ) — A confidential White House analysis of increases in oil price contends that a "handful" of major oil companies are pushing up the price of oil in the United States by exercising great leverage over world oil markets.

The analysis, prepared by the staff of White House anti-inflation adviser Alfred Kahn, recommends that the U.S. government take action to neutralize the leverage held by the major companies to ease oil-price inflation.

The report suggests three possible steps: changing the federal oil price and allocation system to penalize these companies, joining with other countries to control the spot-oil market, and direct importing of oil to the United States by the federal government.

The report recommends negotiating with the companies for a voluntary lessening of their market control before taking any of these steps. But it also calls for tightening the price guidelines on heating oil, gasoline and diesel fuel.

Mr. Kahn is engaged in a well-publicized scrutiny of the oil industry's record third quarter profits to determine whether the profits violate the administration's anti-inflation guidelines. The staff study, entitled "Inflation in Energy," is being circulated within the Carter administration. However, it does not represent official administration policy.

The major thesis of the study, which was authored chiefly by Mr. Kahn's energy adviser, Terrence O'Rourke, is that the current federal price guidelines are unable to lower oil prices because the largest companies have created conditions abroad that raised prices in the United States.

"A large part of the companies' profits derived from U.S. consumers were beyond the reach" of the anti-inflation guidelines, the analysis says, because they were created by actions taken abroad, where U.S. laws do not apply.

The report charges, "The only consideration the companies gave the guidelines were accounting considerations, which were dictated by the public need to demonstrate compliance" with the guidelines.

The report asserts that the largest companies, which have access to steady supplies of foreign crude on the low end of the world price range, created higher U.S. prices by halting sales to other oil companies that traditionally bought oil from them.

These "third-party" companies were forced into the high-priced spot market, where they bought crude oil for the United States. The products made from the spot-market crude oil sold at very high prices in the United States, creating a higher-priced market here.

This rise in average U.S. prices allowed the large companies to sell their products in the United States at the same high prices, even though they were not refined from crude oil bought at the high spot-market prices. The result was huge profits for the largest companies and higher prices for consumers, the analysis concludes.

In addition, the report says that U.S. companies took some of their lower-priced foreign crude and sold it directly for a profit on the spot market, *instead of importing it to* the United States. All these actions, the study asserts, are cited by oil-producing countries as justifications for further increases in the base prices.

The study did not elaborate on its suggestion that the government take over the importing of oil, a controversial idea that has not been advocated by the Carter administration.

However, the analysis did elaborate on the suggestion for amending federal price-control regulations. It urged Mr. Kahn to press for a new system that would try to equalize the prices all companies pay for foreign crude by forcing those with access to lower-priced foreign oil to pay subsidies, or entitlements, to those buying oil abroad at higher prices.

If that were done, the study predicted, the smaller companies *would not be forced to sell products* at such high prices domestically, and the larger companies would not be able to sustain their current markups.

By contrast, the current federal system for equalizing crude-oil costs does not distinguish between high*er- and lower-priced foreign oil. All* refiners buying foreign oil, or decontrolled domestic oil, are subsidized under the current system through payments made by those buying less expensive domestic oil.

$500-Million Bonanza in U.S.

Electronic Toys Light Up Sales Charts

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT) — Bolted securely to counter tops or locked away in display cases in department stores across the United States, electronic toys and games are tantalizing children, taxing their parents' pocketbooks and bedazzling a toy industry that has stumbled onto a $500-million bonanza.

This is a market that did not exist four years ago and sales last year amounted to about $150 million.

To the uninitiated, of course, such a game may look like a calculator or a digital watch gone amok, but to seasoned players the moving lights, accompanied by electronic trills and whistles, has an uncanny way of assuming the proportions of a soccer pitch or dimensions of a basketball court.

This year, games based on sports or simulating war, both present and future, as well as quasi-educational *items, have far outstripped the com*petition from home computers and video games, and are now just about even in the marketplace with home videotape recorders.

Certainly not as useful as a calculator, or even as functional as a video recorder, electronic games are a serious business. For one thing, unlike conventional toys, these microcomputer-based items sell strongly the year round. Then too, they seem *to appeal almost as much to adults* as to the children for whom they were originally intended.

"Microelectronics is the most significant addition to the toy industry since the advent of plastics," said Arnold Greenberg, president of Coleco Industries.

The marketplace is dominated by Milton Bradley, Mattel and Coleco. About 120 electronic games are being offered this season and a $40 game by Milton Bradley is expected to sell close to 1.5 million units.

Mattel pioneered the category of hand-held computer games three years ago, while Milton Bradley's approach has tended more toward adapting electronics to conventional toys and games.

In this year as last, all the items are in high demand and short supply, and prices have jumped $10 to $15. Today's hand-held games, for example, typically are selling for $35 to $40, while other games command upward of $50.

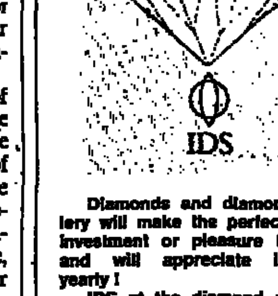
Largely because of a scarcity of microprocessor chips, most of the manufacturers have had to reduce or cancel production of some of their most promising items. "All the popular games will be gone long before the end of the Christmas season," predicted Jerome Applebome, a merchandising vice president for Bloomingdale's in New York.

Using only the most elementary electronics, these games put all the power of an earlier era's computer in the palm of the user's hand. As such they present a formidable challenge to both the player's eye-to-hand coordination and his reasoning skills.

The rules of a game are usually simple and are stored in the computer's memory, which has also been programmed to anticipate the various moves a player might make and respond.

However, there is no question of outsmarting the computer. Rather, what makes a game successful, or playable, in the opinion of most toy makers, is the test of skill it offers the player.

Common to all these games is a mathematical formula stored in the computer's memory. Based on probability theory, it is this formula that determines how much of a challenge a game will offer a player, while still allowing him to win, given a sufficient level of skill.



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Record Deposit Outflow

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ) — U.S. mutual savings banks had a net deposit outflow of $1.4 billion in October, the worst of any month in the industry's history, according to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Energy, Defense Issues Aid Gain in Big Board Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — Energy and defense/aerospace issues led New York Stock Exchange prices higher today in the slowest trading since Nov. 6 when many banks were closed for Election Day.

Analysts said the market was able to extend Wednesday's late recovery in its traditional post-Thanksgiving Day rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average up 4.35 to 811.77 and advances *led* declines about *nine* to *five as* turnover slowed to about 23 million shares.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve said total New York business loans fell $204 million in the Nov. 21 week compared to a revised rise of $149 million a week earlier and a fall of $278 million a year ago. Excluding bankers acceptances, loans fell $364 million in the latest week compared to a revised fall of $27 million a week ago.

U.S. banks' average net borrowed reserves rose $1 million in the week to a revised $1.47 billion. Member bank borrowings fell $11 million to $1.71 billion.

The M-1 money supply fell $1 billion. The average M-1 over the latest four weeks showed a 5-percent rise compared with the previous statistical quarter. M-2, a broader measure, rose $1.1 billion and was up 9.5 percent.

In the defense/aerospace group, active McDonnell Douglas rose 2, Litton Industries 1¾, Northrop 1¾ and General Dynamics three. Quebec's Energy Ministry said the assets of General Dynamics' Asbestos Corp. will not be expropriated before January.

Despite overall market firmness, volume leader MacMillan lost 3⅜. Wednesday, American Broadcasting Cos ended talks to acquire MacMillan and today, Mattel said it was not thinking of renewing its earlier proposal to buy MacMillan. ABC added ½ but Mattel eased ⅛.

Harnischfeger lost 1⅛. A U.S. appeals court upheld a lower court order blocking Paccar from making a tender offer for Harnischfeger.

PVO International rose ¾ bid, over-the-counter. A group of investors agreed to buy all of PVO's common for $27 a share.

Aerotron said it reached a definitive agreement with Siemens to be acquired by the West German concern for $8 a share or about $12 million.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Denmark
United Breweries

Year Sept.30	1979	1978
Revenue	6,115.	5,640.
Profits	155.	135.

Economic News Analysis

Mideast Crisis Likely to Fuel Inflation, Oil Shortages

By Leonard Silk

W YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT) — concept of a business "cycle," oscillations like waves of light, not been invented generations it would be unlikely to occur to ne to describe the recent se of the economy as cyclical. t the United States has experi- d this year is a more or less flat se with strong bumps and ks along the way.

the first quarter, U.S. real national product — the total nt of goods and services adjust- r inflation — rose at an annual of just 1.1 percent. In the sec- quarter, real GNP declined by percent rate. In the third quar- he Commerce Department first nated that real GNP rose by 2.4 nt, but it now figures the gain 5 percent, with corporate prof- urging 6.2 percent, disappoint- all those economists, Treasury artment officials and bond rs hoping for a recession, a ing of inflation and a decline in est rates.

t do not be too disappointed, lated, because administration ials have put out word that are sure the recession is about gin, with higher oil prices and er interest rates helping to pull n the economy.

e private forecasters have been icting a decline of about 1 per- at an annual rate in the fourth ter. All of this effort to fine- the gross national product s endless fascination for some omists, but it is beginning to ess their customers.

Growing Tensions

e economic outlook has been er clouded by the growing ten- s involving the United States in Middle East, and the danger of as dramatized by the dispatch U.S. naval force to the Indian n.

e escalation of political vio- e signals a turn of events that only be regarded as economi- damaging.

hile it is too early to know the ise dimensions of the damage, ness and the markets are bound y to get some sense of the haz- that may be ahead.

n the basis of events that have dy occurred, further disrup- s of the world's oil supply are to xpected. A drop in Iranian pro- ion and shipments seems cer- putting further upward pres- on the price of oil.

he chaos in Iran might impair apacity to produce oil at all the long term. Even on erately hopeful assumptions. e seems likely to be a worsening nflation and a recurrence of shortages of oil in the United States.

Iran's partners in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, while indicating that prices will rise after their meeting next month, have given no sign that they will intensify the squeeze by cutting their own production. Their fears that a major military conflagration and an economic catastrophe would inflict heavy damage upon themselves are apparently deterring them from adding to the present crisis.

And while the United States might be driven to strike against Iran's oilfields, it would clearly be counter to U.S. and Western interests for the United States to interfere with third countries' oil production or shipments.

The upheaval in the Middle East seems sure to have some damaging effect on U.S. trade — directly with Iran but, more important, indirectly with other countries in the West or third world through the effect on their economies of the Iranian crisis and the resulting pressure on world oil prices and supplies.

Parallel Market

The action taken by the United States in freezing Iran's assets is likely to accelerate a trend that was already in motion toward a reduced role for the dollar as an international currency. Even if the U.S. hostages are released in Tehran and the U.S. freeze on official Iranian holdings is lifted, the trend toward asset diversification by other countries will continue.

But a reduced role for the dollar and a bigger role for other currencies does not necessarily imply a seriously diminished financial role for New York. In fact, an "Amerikamark" market in the United States may emerge to parallel the Eurodollar market in Western Europe.

The troubles abroad are bound to intensify U.S. public demands for a stronger military posture. The call for bigger defense expenditures lessens the chances of any significant tax cut by the Carter administration. But business taxes may still be reduced to spur investment in new plant and equipment as a means of increasing productivity and curbing *inflation*.

By worsening inflationary pressures, the Middle Eastern crisis is likely to extend the spell of disorderly and sluggish business conditions through the coming year.

—News and Notes—

British Steel is negotiating with British and foreign companies for participation in its chemical and engineering operations, according to the U.K.-owned firm. BSC says the aim is to raise a substantial sum in the March 31 year to offset losses in the period, expected to be some £300 million. Norsk Hydro, which is already associated with British Steel-Chemicals and Britain's National Coal Board in chemicals production in Britain, is expected to be interested taking a stake in to BSC's chemicals unit, a BSC spokesman says. He declines to name two British companies that he says are also interested. The spokesman also notes talks with the De Groot group of the Netherlands are at an advanced stage concerning the possibility of British Steel turning its Redpath Dorman Long Ltd. subsidiary into a joint international venture. U.K. Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph has told BSC to reach a break-even trading position by March. The company is expected to announce next week a loss of around £150 million for the Sept. 30 half against a £151-million loss a year earlier. British Steel-Chemicals' pretax profit of £6 million in the last fiscal year is expected to be doubled in the current year while the Redpath unit is recovering after losing £3 million in the last fiscal year, BSC says.

* * *

Texaco's Baltimore Canyon well in block 642-1 has tested more natural gas in its third and final test, Texaco, as operator for an eight-company group, says. This confirmation well, which is located in 450 feet of water about 100 miles east of Atlantic City N.J., flowed natural gas at a rate of 18.9 million cubic feet a day with a flowing tubing pressure of 2,682 pounds per square inch through a ⅜ inch opening from an interval below 12,700 feet. In an earlier test announced Oct. 22, the well flowed natural gas at a rate of 5.5 million cubic feet daily along with 3.3 barrels of condensate per million cubic feet of gas from a zone below 15,500 feet. The company reported Nov. 12 that the well was tested at a rate of 14.2 million cubic feet a day from an interval below 13,000 feet. After plugging this well, the company's drilling rig will move to a new site in Texaco group's block 598 where an attempt will be made to extend the productive area thus far discovered.

* * *

Kraftwerk Union, Siemens' power-plant building subsidiary, says it is putting around 100 specialized workers at its Muelheim generator plant in the Ruhr district on half-time working hours starting in the first week of December. A KWU spokesman says the shortened working hours would last "into early 1980, until we get some contracts." The company does not exclude the possibility of putting more employees on short hours in the next few weeks.

* * *

A **Venezuelan oil** company, Meneven, says it made a major discovery of light grade crude oil in Lake Maracaibo. The company, a subsidiary of the state monopoly Petroleos de Venezuela, says a well initially tested daily production of 4,445 barrels of crude. Company president Bernanardo Diaz Lyon adds that "the well was drilled to a depth of 16,000 feet and, based on initial tests, technicians believe that it contains an estimated 90 million barrels of light grade crude reserves. But geological conditions in and around the well are such that the reserves may ultimately contain more than 500 million barrels of reserves."

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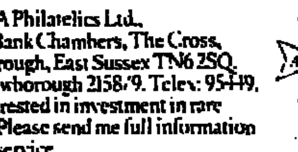
Left: 1883 10/- Blue SG183 Mint - value £450 in 1977 and £2,250 today.



Below: 1902 £1 Edward VII SG266 Mint - value £350 in 1977 and £4,200 today.

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NYSE Nationwide Closing Prices Nov. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39¾	29¼	ACF	2.24	6.8	6	42	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
18⅝	14½	AMF	1.24	8.2	6	246	15⅛	15	15⅛	
25	12½	AM Intl	.28	2.2	12	207	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12¼	9¼	APL	1	9.8	47	28	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
42	32½	ARA	1.82	5.3	7	143	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
33½	21¾	ASA	2.40e	8.4		184	28¾	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.56	6.2	4	53	9¼	9	9	
24¾	17	AVX s	.25	1.1	12	174	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
40⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.5	14	394	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	14½	AcmeC	1.20	5.4	5	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	AdmDs	.04	1.2	5	16	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13½	10¾	AdoEx	1.32e	11.		73	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e	4.6	44	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36	30⅞	AMD n			13	516	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅝
36⅝	28⅜	AetnLf	s1.80	5.4	5	730	33½	32¼	33½	+ 1⅛
28⅛	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20	5.6	4	44	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Aileen				35	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	23½	AirFrd	.80	2.6	9	172	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅞	AirbFrt	1.20	5.3	9	53	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝
17⅛	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	6	77	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅜	AlaP	pf1.87	13.		11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
82	62	AlaP	pf 8.16	13.		z140	64¾	63¾	64½	+2¼
81	64½	AlaP	pf 8.28	12.		z200	66½	66	66½	+2
15⅜	13⅜	Alagsco	1.48	11.	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	14⅛	Alaskin	.80	3.6	7	28	328	u326¾	328	+3
36	27⅝	Albany s	1	3.4	8	53	29½	29	29	— ⅜
8⅝	6½	Alberto	.36	4.9	8	23	7¾	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
45	31¾	Albrtsn	1.20	2.3	7	4	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	
42	32½	AlcanA	2.40	6.3	4	538	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
37⅛	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40a	4.4	6	98	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Alexdr	.40	6.2	7	9	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
34⅜	19⅜	AlgCo	1.08a	4.2	6	7	25⅝	25½	25½	
28⅜	22⅜	AlgCo	pf2.86	12.		4	23	22	23	
25⅝	14¼	AlgLud	1.28	5.8	4	11	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
42	30	AlgLd	pf 3	7.6		4	39½	39½	39½	
22⅜	19	AlgLd	pf2.19	11.		24	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
18	14⅜	AlgPw	1.76	11.	7	107	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅜	AlienGp	s 1	6.6	6	33	15¼	14⅝	15¼	
37	24	Allergan	.60	1.8	12	31	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅛
48¼	27⅜	AlldGb	2	4.3	7	1081	47⅝	46½	47	+ ⅜
13½	10⅜	AlldMnf	.86	7.2	6	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
27½	20⅝	AlldSir	1.60	6.6	6	195	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	AllisCh	1.80	5.1	6	17	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	4.3	8	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	AlphPf	.72a	4.9	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
60½	45¼	Alcoa	2.80	5.6	4	234	50½	49⅝	50	+ ⅜
25¾	13⅛	AmISug	1	3.9	9	122	u26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	35½	Amax	s 1.80	4.7	7	325	38½	38	38⅛	
60	43½	Amax	pf 3	6.0		100	50	50	50	
35¼	16	Amcord	1.27f		9	10	33⅜	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	16⅜	Amrce	1.32	5.1	6	11	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
48¾	25½	AHess	1.40b	3.2	5	604	43⅜	42⅝	43¾	+1⅛
107½	56¾	AHes	pf3.50	3.7		5	93½	93¼	93½	
14⅜	9¼	AmAir	.40	4.3	3	315	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
41⅜	33⅜	AmAir	wt			79	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
20⅞	16½	AAir	pf 2.18	13.		76	16⅝	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
16½	12	ABakr	1.20	8.0	7	4	15	15	15	
67⅛	47¾	ABrnds	5	7.9	6	60	63⅜	62¾	63⅛	+ ⅛
33½	28¼	ABrd	pf2.75	9.6		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	8.4		2	32	31⅜	31⅜	
47⅜	33¾	ABdcst	1.60	4.2	7	656	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
16	13	ABldM	.70	5.2	6	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	33¾	AmCon	2.80	8.2	5	173	34½	34	34	
22¼	18	ACan	pf1.75	9.7			18	18	18	
7¼	3¾	ACentry			23	49	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
32⅛	24⅝	ACyan	1.60	5.2	9	1035	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
18½	8½	AmDistl			71	186	17⅜	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
27	17¼	ADT	1.16	6.6	7	122	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17½	AEIPw	2.22	13.	8	646	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	27⅜	AmExp	1.80	6.0	6	1051	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅛
14⅝	8¾	AFamil	.60b	6.2	4	56	9¾	9½	9¾	
22½	18	AGIBd	2e	10.		48	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
21⅜	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.5		16	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
38⅜	23¼	AGnIns	1	2.8	6	434	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	
16½	9⅝	AHerlfLf	.48	3.6	8	21	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ½
22⅞	14⅛	AmHoist	1.72	5.3	6	109	21⅜	21	21	
29½	26⅜	AHome	1.60	5.7	12	619	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
35¾	23⅜	AmHosp	.80	2.4	11	229	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
11½	8	AmInvt	.40	4.4	6	40	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	AMI	s .80	2.8	11	121	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅜	AmMotrs	.07e	1.0	3	322	7	6⅞	6⅞	
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20	7.3	10	86	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
31½	19½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.4	4	28	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	AShip	.80a	5.8	28	23	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
58¼	39½	AStand	3.40	4.8	6	x49	53½	52¾	53¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	6	ASterl	.32	4.1	8	58	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
34⅛	23½	AmStr	.80	3.4	7	27	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
64¾	51¼	AT T	5	9.0	7	1253	53¾	53½	53½	
67⅜	54¼	ATT	pf 4	7.1		29	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	38⅜	ATT	pf 3.64	9.2		8	39⅝	39½	39½	— ¼
49½	40	ATT	pf 3.74	9.2		160	40½	40½	40½	— ⅜
14⅝	10½	AWatWk	.92	7.6	4	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
13	11⅛	AWat	pf1.25	11.		z100	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
21	15½	Ameran	1.20	6.8	5	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅝	AmesD	.40b	3.0	5	6	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
42⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	21	42½	42	42¼	+ ⅛
25¼	16	Amtac	1.20	5.6	5	83	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.1	11	223	36⅝	36	36⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	13½	Ampco	.60	3.1	9	10	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	
19⅝	13⅜	AmspcA	.05e	.3	10	247	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	AmreepCp			6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅜	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.7	8	185	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	6⅜	Amst	pf .88	10.		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
43	32¼	Amsted	2.20	6.3	6	47	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
23½	14¾	Analog	s	17.		28	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
18¾	14⅛	Anchor	s1.20	7.8	5	16	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.1	6	8	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
7⅜	5½	Angelica	.34	5.7	6	72	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
19	8¾	Anixter	.40	2.4	6	29	16½	16	16½	+ ½
38¼	18⅜	Apache	s.40	1.1	15	196	38⅛	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
74	58	ApPw	pf7.40	12.		z10	59½	59½	59½	—1½
12½	6¼	ApldDis			8	71	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	ApplMg			10	116	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	18¾	ArboSt	1.28	5.8	6	42	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16	8.4		7	25¾	25¾	25¾	
27¾	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		7	14	1286	u28¼	27¾	+ ⅜
11⅜	5	ArclEn	.10e	2.0	12	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅜	16⅛	ArizPS	2	12.	6	288	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
109	96½	AriPwf	10.70	11.		z70	99	99	99	— ⅛
12¼	8	ArkBst	.60b	7.2	64	10	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
48⅝	30¼	ArkLGs	2.48	5.1	10	77	u49½	48¾	49	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ArlenRlty				8	2⅝	2½	2½	
10⅝	5¼	Armada			6	53	7	7	7	
27½	17½	Armco	1.50	6.6	4	46	22⅝	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
35	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10	7.2		3	29	29	29	
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10	6.9	6	65	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
25⅜	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.7	4	36	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
22¾	14⅜	AroCorp	1b	5.4	5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
30¼	9	ArrowE	.20e	1	8	20	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
14½	11	Arvin	1.12	9.5	4	67	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Arvin	pf	9.9		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅝	Asarco	1a	3.9	3	911	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2.20	5.7	7	413	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
21½	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50	8.2	7	16	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅜	Athlone	1.20	6.2	5	70	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	14¾	AtlCyEl	1.84	9.9	8	28	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
82	52½	AtlRich	2.80	3.4	10	1200	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	+ ⅛
20½	9¾	AtlasCp				22	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
41	28½	AutoDa	.64	1.7	17	24	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
28½	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20	4.8	3	795	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅜
27¼	19¾	AvcoFn	.60	3.3	7	60	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
26⅝	14⅜	Avnet	.80	3.5	6	142	23	21¾	22⅝	+1⅛
36	27¼	Avon	2.80	7.0	10	865	40¼	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
21¼	10	Aydlin			13	69	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
12⅛	6⅛	Bache	.50a	5.3	7	105	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
54¾	29½	Bakrint	.60	1.1	17	430	54½	53⅜	54½	+ ⅜
40½	19	BaldwU	1.20	4.0	6	18	30⅛	29¾	29¾	
28⅛	20¾	BallCp	1.40	5.8	5	9	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10	.3	23	1125	34	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	BallTGE	2.44	11.	6	34	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.0	5	12	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Bandag	.88	3.9	8	159	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	19½	BangPnt	.80	3.3	4	9	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
48½	27¾	BankP	pf 2	6.0		3	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+ 1½
43¼	30⅜	BkNY	2.72	7.7	5	73	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16	8.5	4	3	13¾	13¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	24	BnkAm	1.32	5.2	6	717	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	32⅜	BankTr	3.30	8.3	5	21	39⅝	39½	39¾	
28	22¾	BkTr	pf2.50	11.		5	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	+ ⅛
49	40	BkTr	pf4.22	10.		3	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
14	7¾	Banner	.14	1.8	7	27	7¾	7¾	7¾	
53¾	33⅝	Barber	1.60	3.2	11	152	51½	50¾	50¾	
15⅝	10⅜	BarrdCR	.36	2.9	9	119	12⅜	12¼	12½	— ⅛
21⅝	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.4	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	BarryW	s.52	2.7	10	44	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
35	23⅜	Bausch s	1	2.9	11	924	34⅜	33⅝	34⅛	+ 1
48¾	35⅜	BaxlTrv	.50	1.1	14	322	44¾	45¼	46	— ⅛
10⅜	3¼	BayColP				36	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	18¾	BaySlG	2	8.9	6	23	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
38	26	Bearing	.92	3.2	8	14	28½	28½	28½	
24¾	19⅜	BearFd	1.28	5.9	8	453	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
51½	41½	Beat	pf 3.38	8.2		15	41¾	d41	41	— ½
29⅜	20	Beckm	.32	1.1	17	129	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
36½	27⅜	BectnD	.84	2.8	10	53	30	29⅝	29⅝	
42	21¾	Beech	1	2.3	13	449	u42⅜	42¾	42⅞	+1⅛
12¾	2⅝	Beker				7	251	u12¾	11¾	+⅛
47¾	24⅜	BelcaP	s.80	1.8	8	191	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	+ 1⅛
30⅜	19⅜	Belden	1.60	5.9	5	14	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	BeldHH	.36b	5.4	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96	5.1	12	27	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Bellind	.20a	1.9	6	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅜	BellCd	s s1.52			13	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
30½	19¾	Bemis	1.40	4.9	5	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
45	34¾	Bendix	2.84	7.4	5	22	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅜	BenfCp	2	8.0	5	49	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
46¾	36⅛	Benef	pf4.30	12.		3	37⅛	36¾	36⅝	— ⅜
140¾	99	Benef	pf5.50	4.9		z30	112¾	112¾	112¾	—1¾
	43⅜	BenlIB			11	69	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7¾	3	BerkeyP				8	29	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
29⅛	22	BestPd	.24	1.8	8	1188	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	19¾	BethSt	1.60	7.6	3	739	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
44½	29¾	BgThr	.88	2.3	12	324	38	37⅜	37⅝	
33⅜	14½	Binney	.92	3.7	12	55	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	16⅜	BisFSL	s		5	84	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
25¼	16⅛	BlackDr	.68	3.0	10	362	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
24½	18⅞	BlairJn	1	5.1	6	15	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	Blisst	1.10	5.2	6	34	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
27¾	20¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.5	9	46	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
29½	19¾	BlueB	1.60	6.0	5	165	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
14	6¾	Bluebrd	.28	2.0	8	25	13¾	13¾	13¾	
6¼	3⅜	BobbieBr				4	53	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
51¼	37½	Boeing	s1.40a	3.1	6	1019	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	24⅝	BolseC	1.50	4.6	5	422	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	24⅜	Borden	1.82	7.3	6	75	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅜	BorgW	2.30	6.6	5	42	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Borrmns	.20	4.7	3	35	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
24⅜	19⅜	BosEd	2.44	12.	6	128	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	9	BosE	pf1.17	13.		17	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅛	BosE	pf1.46	12.		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14½	6¾	Bralnlf	.20	2.7	9	264	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	23¾	BraunC	.80	1.5	16	107	52¾	51⅝	52⅜	— ½
29⅞	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.5	8	26	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
38¼	31	BrisMM	1.44	4.2	10	270	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	
44	35½	BrisMM	pf 2	5.3		9	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
35¼	17½	BritPet	1.02e	3.2	6	222	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	7.9	11	6	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
25	18⅜	BkvUG	2.02	9.9	6	20	20½	20¼	20¼	
26½	22⅝	BkUGp	pf2.47	10.		20	23⅝	23¾	23¾	
23⅜	15	BwnSh	1	4.5	5	8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19½	7½	Brown	.30	1.6	6	15	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
28⅞	23½	BwnGp	2	7.9	5	10	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	BwnFer	.60	4.8	8	23	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅜	Brnswk	.80	7.0	5	159	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
30½	24⅝	Brnsk	pf2.40	9.7		5	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	17½	BrushW	s 1	5.6	14	18⅛	18	18	18	— ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.4	7	448	20¾	19½	20	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅜	BudgC	pf.60	11		1	5½	5½	5½	
37¼	22	BuffCr	1.80	5.1	8	4	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	Bundy	1	5.4	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
19	16	BunkHl	1.92	12.		18	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Bellind	.20a	1.9	6	29	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅜	BellCd	s s1.52			13	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
30½	19¾	Bemis	1.40	4.9	5	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
45	34¾	Bendix	2.84	7.4	5	22	38⅝	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅜	BenfCp	2	8.0	5	49	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	36⅛	Benef	pf4.30	12.		3	37⅛	36¾	36⅝	— ⅜
140¾	99	Benef	pf5.50	4.9		z30	112¾	112¾	112¾	—1¾
	43⅜	BenlIB			11	69	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP				8	29	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
29⅛	22	BestPd	.24	1.8	8	1188	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	19¾	BethSt	1.60	7.6	3	739	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
44½	29¾	BgThr	.88	2.3	12	324	38	37⅜	37¾	
33⅜	14½	Binney	.92	3.7	12	55	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	16⅜	BisFSL	s		5	84	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
25¼	16⅛	BlackDr	.68	3.0	10	362	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+1⅛
24½	18⅞	BlairJn	1	5.1	6	15	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	Blisst	1.10	5.2	6	34	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
27¾	20¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.5	9	46	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
29½	19¾	BlueB	1.60	6.0	5	165	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
14	6¾	Bluebrd	.28	2.0	8	25	13¾	13¾	13¾	
6¼	3⅜	BobbieBr				4	53	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
51¼	37½	Boeing	s1.40a	3.1	6	1019	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	24⅝	BolseC	1.50	4.6	5	422	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	24⅜	Borden	1.82	7.3	6	75	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅜	BorgW	2.30	6.6	5	42	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Borrmns	.20	4.7	3	35	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
24⅜	19⅜	BosEd	2.44	12.	6	128	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	9	BosE	pf1.17	13.		17	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅛	BosE	pf1.46	12.		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14½	6¾	Bralnlf	.20	2.7	9	264	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	23¾	BraunC	.80	1.5	16	107	52¾	51⅝	52⅜	— ½
29⅞	24½	BrigSt	1.20

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	22	PSInd	2.32	10.	6	84	22	22⅛	22	
	30	PSIn pf	3.50	11.		z130	31½	30½	31½	+1
	9⅝	PSIn pf	1.08	11.		z500	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	75⅝	PSIn pf	8.52	11.		100	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	— ⅛
	15	PSvNH	2.12	14.	5	73	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	20	PSNH pf	2.75	13.		z10	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
	20¾	PSNH pf	2.81	13.		24	21¼	21	21¼	
	17⅝	PSvNM	1.92	11.	7	245	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
	18⅜	PSvEG	2.20	11.	6	145	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
	12⅜	PSEG pf	1.40	11.		6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
	41½	PSEG pf	5.05	12.		z1300	43	42	42	—1
	18⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	11.		37	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
	20½	PSEG pf	2.43	12.		2	21	21	21	
	101½	PSE pf	12.25	12.		z550	105½	105½	105½	+1½
	65½	PSEG pf	7.80	12.		z10	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅜
	68	PSEG pf	8.08	12.		z100	68	68	68	— ⅛
	63	PSEG pf	7.40	11.		z790	65	63	65	+1⅝
	5½	Publick			10	232	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
	3⅜	Pueblo			4	109	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3⅞	PR Cem			4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	13⅜	PeSPL	1.64	12.	8	42	14	13⅞	13⅞	
	29⅝	Pullmn	1.80	4.4	8	147	41	39⅝	40⅞	+1
	14⅜	Purex	1.28	8.0	7	8	16	16	16	
	3⅛	PurlnFo				34	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
	23½	Purolr	1.36	5.2	7	27	26	25⅞	26	
	22	QuakO	1.40	5.1	6	46	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
	00	QuaO pf	9.56	9.5		z100	100⅞	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
	13½	QuakSO	s.80	5.3	10	459	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
	18⅝	Quanex s	1	4.7	8	23	21½	21⅛	21½	— ½
	6⅛	Questor	.20	2.8	11	41	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
	9	RBInd	.28	2.8	7	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
	21⅛	RCA	1.60	7.3	6	333	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
	36	RCA pf	3.50	9.5		z10	37	37	37	—1½
	48¼	RCA pf	4	8.2		11	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
	9	RLC s	.48	4.8	4	93	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
	8¼	RTE	.65	7.6	6	25	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
	10	RalsPur	.58	5.3	9	381	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
	7	Ramad	.12e	1.4	18	289	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
	12¾	Ranco	.84	6.1	5	49	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
	13⅜	RapAm	.60e	3.4	4	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
	21⅛	Raybt	1.60b	7.9	4	66	21¼	d20⅞	20⅝	—1
21⅛	12⅝	Raymdint	1	7.3	4	10	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
61¼	42½	Raythn	1.60	2.7	10	615	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	+1
40¼	18⅝	ReadBat	1	2.6	14	259	39	37⅝	39	+1⅛
16⅛	10⅝	RltRef	1.57e	14.	7	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	
8¼	3⅞	Redmn	.14e	2.0	5	34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	7.5	6	23	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	Reevsb	2	7.4	4	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
16½	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.2	12	13	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
70⅝	29⅝	ReinEl	1.60	2.3	15	7	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
58¼	32⅝	RelGp	2	4.8	5	1083	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
83¼	49	RelG pf	2.20	2.9		4	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	+ ¼
27½	23¼	Reltn pf	2.68	12.		22	23¼	d23	23	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir	.20	3.6	5	65	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30	15	RepCp	.60b	3.1	4	92	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
25⅛	13⅞	RepFnS s	1	4.5	5	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	RepMtg				15	1½	1½	1½	
31	22¼	RepStl	2a	7.9	3	37	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	
38	28⅛	RepTex	1	4.1	6	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	10	ResvOil	.30	.9	14	267	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ½
47⅝	19⅛	RsOil pf	1.75	3.7		13	47⅞	47⅛	47¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD	.80	3.2	10	44	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
17⅝	11½	Revere			3	27	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
55⅞	44⅛	Revlon	1.56	3.4	11	522	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅜
22½	12⅛	Rexhom	.60	4.5	6	75	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd	.96	5.6	6	25	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
66⅝	54½	Reyin	4.20	6.7	6	452	63⅞	62⅞	63	— ⅛
50⅛	46	Reyin pf	4.10	8.9		8	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
39⅝	28⅞	ReyMtl	2.20	7.7	3	x194	28⅞	d28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
35	17⅛	RichCo	1.30	5.8	6	5	25⅞	25½	25⅛	+ ¼
26	19⅞	RchMer	1.20	4.9	7	193	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅝
18⅝	15⅛	RiegelT	1.60	10.	5	4	16	15⅝	16	
38⅞	25⅛	RioGran	1	3.2	5	10	31	30⅝	30⅞	
20	13⅝	RioGr pf	.80	5.1		15	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅞	RiteAid	.65	2.9	9	31	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
22¼	16⅛	Robshw	1.30	7.5	6	21	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
33⅝	25⅛	Robtsn	1.90	6.8	5	5	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
12	8¼	Robins	.40	4.4	8	62	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
18⅜	14½	RochG	1.48	9.9	7	48	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
20⅜	16	RochTl	1.56	8.7	7	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	
19½	10⅛	Rockwr	11		6	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	32¼	Rockwl	2.60	6.4	6	140	41	40½	40⅞	+ ¼
47⅜	38½	RohmH	2	4.7	6	123	43	42⅜	42⅜	
19¼	11¼	Rohrind			4	629	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
31⅜	16¼	Rollins	.72	2.5	12	265	29	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
48	28⅝	Rolm s			21	27	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Ronson				23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s	.90	8.6	5	9	10½	10⅜	10½	
20½	13⅝	Rorer	.84	5.7	8	324	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
50	15	Rosario	.80d	1.8	14	97	46⅛	45¼	45¼	— ½
39	18	Rowan	.10	.3	15	54	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	11⅝	RC Cos	1.04	8.2	17	19	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
80⅝	58	RoylD	5.53e	7.0	3	287	79½	78⅝	78⅞	+ ⅜
29⅛	21¾	Rubbrm	.92	3.1	10	25	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	8⅝	RussTog	.88	10.	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅛	14⅞	RyanH	1.28	6.0	7	30	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
27½	19½	RyderS	1b	4.5	6	103	22⅛	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
10⅛	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.5	9	175	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
32	16⅞	SCM	1.30	5.0	5	151	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
26⅛	15	SPSTec	.64	2.7	6	102	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
56½	27	Sabine	.56	1.0	35	81	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	8⅛	Safgdin	.32	1.5	15	41	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
44	34⅝	Safewy	2.60	7.5	6	61	35	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	SagaCp	.44	5.7	25	89	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34¾	21⅝	SJoMn	1.40	4.4	8	73	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
13¼	10⅛	StJoLP	1.26	12.	8	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
60⅝	34⅞	StLSaF	2.50	4.6	8	13	54	53⅝	54	
11¼	8⅝	SPaul	1.03e	11.		22	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
34⅝	27	StRegP	2	7.3	6	175	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
7¾	5¼	Salant	.40	7.1	7	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	Sambos				208	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	13⅝	SDieGs	1.52	11.	9	129	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
18⅛	10⅜	SJuanR	1.45t	9.5	12	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	14⅜	Sanders	.50	1.6	13	624	u31⅜	29⅝	31½	+1⅞
55	29⅝	SFetnd	2.40	4.5	7	292	53⅝	50⅝	53	+2½
15⅛	8	SFeln pf	.50	3.4		8	14⅝	13⅝	14½	+1
33½	18⅛	SFeInt	.72	2.1	57	715	u33⅞	33	33⅝	+1⅛
17⅛	13	SgtWel	.88	6.1	7	3	14½	14½	14½	
9⅛	5⅜	SaulRE				19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	SavASip			11	297	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¼	SavOnD	.40	3.8	7	65	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SavElP	1	10.	4	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	Savin	.70	5.1	3	161	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Saxon			9	188	7⅛	7	7⅛	
6⅝	2⅞	Schaefer				7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅛	27½	SchrPlo	1.44	5.0	7	312	29⅛	29	29	
64⅝	58⅝	SchrPl pf	5.07	8.5		3	59½	59⅛	59½	+ ½
13⅝	7⅝	Schlitz	.30t			274	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
95⅝	66⅝	Schlmb	s1.10	1.1	20	928	u96⅝	94⅞	96⅝	+2⅝
40½	25⅛	SciAtla	s.18	.5	20	50	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅞
27¼	18	SCOA s	1.08	5.0	6	28	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
5⅝	3½	ScotLod	.05e	1.1	6	58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅝	22	ScotFet	1.80	8.0	5	87	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ¼
26	16⅝	ScottF	.80	3.6	8	36	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	13½	ScottP	.92	5.5	5	282	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	Scottys	.40	2.4	9	8	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
121½	17⅛	Scovill	1.52	8.3	5	9	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Scudder			18	44	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf	.90e	10.		11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	14.		3	10½	10½	10½	
25	14⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.8	5	43	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
32⅝	24⅛	SeabCL	2.20	8.3	3	107	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
18¼	10	SeaWA	.36t		8	45	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
31⅝	23⅝	Seafst	1.12	4.2	6	20	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
42¼	25½	Seagrm	1.10	3.0	34	35	37	36⅝	37	
23	11½	Seagrv	.27e	1.6	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	14	SealAir	n.44	2.9	8	44	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	19¼	SealPw	1.30	4.4	6	22	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	11⅛	SearleG	.52	3.2	10	1377	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
22	17⅝	Sears	1.28	7.1	7	1176	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
9½	4½	Seatrain				83	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	SecPacn	1.80	6.1	5	59	29⅝	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
50	24⅛	Sedco	.64	1.3	83	25	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅜
14	8	SeigLt	1.20	14.	6	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt	.34	4.2	5	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14½	7⅝	Shakspr	.52	4.3	8	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
18¼	11⅞	Shaklee	.74	5.3	4	115	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
18½	8⅝	ShearH	.48b	3.1	4	115	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	30⅛	ShellOil	2.40	4.5	8	234	53¼	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	27	ShellT	s2.391	8.0	4	6	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	ShelGlo	.70	8.8	4	63	8	7⅞	8	
15⅝	12⅛	ShelG pf	1.40	11.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin	.15e	.6	14	x33	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
53½	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.4		z70	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
14¼	12	SierPac	1.34	11.	6	69	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅝	Signal	1	2.7	7	841	37⅝	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅝
38½	28⅝	Signode	1.72	5.1	6	14	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
20⅝	11	SimPrec	.28	2.1	10	57	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	6.3	10	114	9	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅛	7⅝	Singer	.50t			171	8⅛	7⅝	8	
33⅝	24⅝	Singr pf	3.50	14.		14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
12⅝	9¼	Skyline	.48	4.5	10	87	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	16¼	SmithA	1.40	8.5	3	20	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
70⅝	42⅝	SmithIn	1.12	1.6	13	153	70¼	68½	70¼	+1⅝
58¼	38⅝	Smtkln	s1.44	2.5	16	1676	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	14½	SmithTr	1	3.8	8	7	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	17¼	Smucker	1.10	5.6	6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn	s.80	3.1	12	41	26	25½	26	+ ½
10⅛	6⅝	SonyCp	.10e	1.5	17	84	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21½	16½	SooLin	s.76t	4.1	7	5	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	2⅝	SoAtlFn				7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18	14⅝	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	116	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	16⅝	SoJerIn	1.74	8.9	7	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
55½	28⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.2	6	3	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ½
17	11⅝	SoetBk	.80	5.9	5	33	13½	13⅜	13½	
27⅝	23½	SCalEd	2.72	11.	6	1034	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅜
14⅝	11	SouthCo	1.54	13.	8	494	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SoInGE	1.52	8.7	7	9	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	30⅝	SoNRes	1.50	2.9	10	182	51⅝	50½	51⅝	+ ⅜
41	33⅝	SNETel	3.60	11.	6	9	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
37⅝	25	SouPac	2.60	7.7	5	108	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ½
58¼	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	6.0	5	268	53⅝	52⅝	53½	+ ¼
29⅝	24½	SoRy pf	2.60	11.		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	19¼	SoUnCo	1.92	6.1	8	5	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
32	25⅛	Soutind	.84b	3.0	8	107	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
55½	34¼	SouRoyl s			27	135	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅜
26	16⅝	SwtAir s	.28	1.4	5	16	20½	20¼	20¼	
25⅝	20⅝	SwtBsh	1.40	6.8	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24	11	SwtFore	.40	2.8	3	237	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
13¼	10	SwtGas	n1.10	11.	7	81	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	SwtPS	1.28	10.	8	26	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
22½	10½	Sparton	.80	3.6	8	185	22⅝	21⅝	22	
34⅞	18⅝	SpectPh			17	38	33⅝	32⅝	33½	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	SperHut	1	7.0	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
52⅝	40⅝	Sperry	1.56	3.3	7	432	48	46⅝	47¼	+ ½
18⅝	14	SprngsM	1.20	7.6	4	14	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
25½	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	7.2	7	26	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
37¼	26⅝	Squibb	1.14	3.2	14	646	36	35½	35⅝	
15¼	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	5.4	7	19	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	16½	Staley	1	3.2	17	529	31¼	29⅝	31	+1½
26⅝	21¼	StBrnd	1.48	6.2	8	93	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
48½	37	StdBr pf	3.50	8.8		z200	40	40	40	— ¼
28⅝	19⅛	StBPnt	.64	3.0	8	28	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
18¼	11½	StdMotA	.64	5.4	5	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
62⅝	44⅝	StOilCl	3.20	5.4	6	984	59	58⅝	58⅝	+1
84⅝	52⅛	StOInd	3	3.6	9	571	u84⅝	84⅛	84⅝	— ¼
85	36⅝	StOilOh	1.60	1.9	16	495	u86⅝	85⅛	86⅛	+1⅝
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp	.60	6.2	4	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19½	12⅜	Standex	.80	4.7	6	8	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	StanW	1.24	4.0	7	83	31⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
32¼	23	Starrett	1.48	5.1	5	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ½
6⅛	3⅝	StMutlnv			9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11	9	StaMSe	1.05a	11.		28	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ¼
25	18¼	StaufCh	s1.10	5.9	6	342	18⅞	d17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Steego	.12b	3.6	6	32	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅛	Sterchl	.68	6.7	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp	.66	9.6	9	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	14⅛	SterlDg	.84	4.7	10	630	18⅛	17⅝	18	
25½	17¼	Sterndnt	.60	3.5	7	138	17⅝	d17	17	— ¼
15¼	13	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	4	32	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
41⅝	26½	StewWa	s1.88	6.2	7	60	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
37⅝	23⅝	StokVC	1.48	5.9	6	52	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12¼	9⅝	StokVCpf	1	10.		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW	2.75b	6.6	9	6	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	10⅛	StonCon	.60	3.2	7	22	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp	1.20	7.7	4	68	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
23⅛	13¼	StorTec s			10	494	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
24¼	21⅜	Storer s	.72	3.2	9	241	23⅝	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
17⅛	12⅝	StridRit	1.08	7.0	6	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	6.7	6	15	3	3	3	
39	16½	SubPrG	1.44	3.7	8	63	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	23	SunChm	s.60	2.5	5	31	24⅝	24	24	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl	.60	3.2	10	211	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
70⅝	37⅝	SunCo	3	4.3	7	349	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
73	38½	SunC pf	2.25	3.1		9	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.50	8.6	5	118	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	19	Sundstr	1.20	3.4	9	135	35⅝	34	35	+1¼
86½	54	Sunds pf	3.50	4.1		4	85	83	85	+3
22⅝	9	SunsM	.40	2.3	10	99	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
27⅛	15⅝	SuprVal	.66	3.1	9	8	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
134⅝	99	SuprOil	s.70	.5	18	356	134⅝	128½	134⅝	+7⅝
19⅝	11⅛	SumkG	.48	3.1	5	47	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅛	Supscp				13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24½	18½	Swank	1.40a	7.4	5	3	19⅛	19	19	
24⅝	14⅝	Sybron	1.08	6.2	8	49	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
40	29⅝	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.7		6	31⅛	31	31	+ ¼
		— T—T—T —								
17⅛	11¼	TRE s	1	5.6	8	975	u18⅛	16⅝	17⅝	+1
41⅝	33⅛	TRW	2	5.7	6	283	35⅝	35	35⅛	
90	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.7		5	77	77	77	—1½
79	63⅝	TRW pr	4.50	6.9		24	65⅝	64	65⅝	— ⅞
32	17⅝	TaftBrd	.76	2.4	9	22	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+1
11⅝	1⅝	Talcott				27	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
12½	7⅝	Talley	1	12.	8	40	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
12⅝	8⅝	Talley pf	1	11.		15	9	9	9	
19¼	15⅝	TampE	1.44	8.5	8	112	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	Tandy			9	195	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n			4	84	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
17⅝	7⅝	Tappan	.40	2.3	13	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
17⅛	9⅝	Tchncolr	.72	4.0	6	242	u18	17⅝	18	+1
18⅛	9⅝	Technicn			13	17	15	15	15	— ⅛
61½	42⅛	Tektrnx	.84	1.3	14	130	u62⅛	59½	62⅛	+3⅛
18	7⅝	Telcom	.70	5.5	4	45	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	4	Telecor	6.40c		3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
154½	90⅛	Teledn	9.92t	7.4	5	401	134	131¼	133⅝	+2
21⅜	10⅛	Telprmt			19	1135	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Telex			19	162	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Tennco	2.40	6.2	7	763	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	14½	Terodyn			14	214	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅜
19⅝	7	Tesoro			5	1106	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	19½	Tesor pf	2.16	6.4		225	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	+1½
32⅛	23⅛	Texaco	2.16	7.2	5	1585	30¼	29½	30	+ ⅛
45⅝	35½	TexCm	1.60	3.8	8	113	42½	41⅞	42½	
62⅝	33⅝	TexEst	2.70	4.4	9	122	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	23⅛	TxET pf	2.40	10.		3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
28⅝	24¼	TxET pf	2.87	11.		5	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
27⅝	22⅝	TexGT	s1.46	5.4	8	202	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ¼
24½	16⅝	TexInd	.60	3.5	4	29	17	d16¼	17	+ ½
101	75⅛	TexInst	2	2.2	13	225	91½	89	91½	+2¼
15⅝	6⅛	TexInt				492	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
60	29⅝	TexOGs	.48	.8	13	182	u60⅝	57⅝	60⅛	+1⅛
74	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.7	24	2	65	65	65	+ ¼
20⅛	16⅝	TexUtil	1.64	8.6	8	427	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
33	18	Texsaif	1.20	4.3	10	159	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
51⅝	35¼	Texgif pf	3	6.3		5	48	47½	48	+1
12⅝	3⅛	Texfl Ind			2	70	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	Textron	1.80	7.4	5	171	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
32	24½	Textr pf	2.08	7.9		4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
46	28⅝	Thiokol	1.55	3.6	7	77	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	38⅝	ThmBet	1.52	3.9	10	8	38⅝	d38½	38½	— ⅜
13⅝	8¼	Thomln	.56b	5.0	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	20⅝	ThmJW	1.80	7.7	6	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
17¼	10⅝	Thrifty	.66	5.6	9	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	20	Tidwatr	.90	2.7	13	594	u34⅝	32½	33½	+1¼
27⅜	16½	Tigerlnt	.80	4.3	4	538	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
49⅝	35⅛	Timeln	1.66	3.9	8	302	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+1
35⅝	26½	Timl pfB	1.57	5.1		190	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅞
36⅝	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.4	8	5	35⅛	35	35⅛	
63½	45	Timken	3a	5.9	5	28	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ¼
31	19⅝	ToddSh			4	32	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅞
25⅝	13⅛	Tokheim	.60	3.3	8	54	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
23⅝	17⅝	TolEdis	2.20	12.	6	47	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
24½	18½	TolEd pf	2.36	13.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	TolEd pf	2.21	13.		5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			22	35	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	8⅝	TootRol	.40b	4.6	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.88	3.9	7	115	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
30½	18⅛	ToyRUs n			13	454	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
23	15⅝	Tracor s	.40	1.9	8	136	21	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅞
23½	16¼	Trane s	.92	5.0	9	35	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
36	27⅝	TranUn	2.36	7.5	7	73	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp			9	420	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	TW Cp wt				59	5⅝	5½	5½	
17¼	13⅝	TWC pf	1.90	14.		33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32⅝	21⅝	TWC pf	2.66	12.		91	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
20⅛	15	Transm	1.12	6.4	5	341	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	17½	Traninc	2.04	11.		17	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
39⅝	18¼	Transco	1.24	2.9	17	804	u42⅝	39⅝	42⅜	+3⅜
14½	6⅝	Transcn	.60	8.9	8	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
101	86⅝	TrG pf	10.32	12.		z10	87	87	87	
25½	20½	TrGP pf	2.50	12.		1	21½	21½	21½	
18½	10⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	3.1	4	46	13	12¼	12⅞	— ⅛
26	19⅝	Tranwy	1.80	7.7	5	22	23½	23⅛	23⅝	
40⅝	32⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.6	4	351	37⅝	36½	37⅛	+ ⅝
20¼	16⅝	TriCon	2.03e	11.		75	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
29¼	25⅝	TriCn pf	2.50	9.6		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
4	2⅛	TriSoM			4	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅛	7⅝	Trialnd	.35e	4.5	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	TriaPc	1	5.4	7	19	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Trico	.18	1.6	11	39	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅛
21	16⅛	Trintyln	s.60	2.9	13	64	u21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ½
17½	13¼	TucsEP	1.42	9.9	7	329	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	27¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.5	6	26	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	— ⅛
22½	17	TwinDs	1	5.5	5	4	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
25¼	15	TycoLab	1	4.4	8	105	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
18⅝	14	TylerCp	.45	2.7	7	44	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	23⅝	Tymshr			15	43	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
34⅝	20⅛	UAL	1	4.9		698	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅝	UGI	1.64	6.2	8	5	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ½
28⅝	23½	UGI pf	2.75	12.		z100	23½	23½	23½	
18⅛	12	UMC	1.20	9.6	5	29	12½	12⅜	12½	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29¼	16¼	UNCRes	.50	2.4	6	101	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
39½	17¼	UVInd	18c		7	305	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.6	4	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
67¼	56⅛	UnlNV	4.27e	7.1	5	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ½
52½	42	UCamp	2.60	6.0	7	68	43⅝	42⅝	43	+ ¼
44½	33⅝	UnCarb	3	7.7	5	284	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	UnionCp	.32t	4.9	6	50	6½	6⅛	6½	
15	11	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	332	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
41	35	UnEl pf	4	12.		z10	34	d34	34	—1
48	36	UnEl pf	4.50	13.		z120	35	d34	34	—2
79⅝	62	UnElpfL	8	13.		z40	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
22½	16½	UnEl pf	2.13	12.		46	17½	17	17½	+ ½
27½	23½	UnEl pf	2.72	11.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
79	63	UnEl pfH	8	13.		3	63½	d62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	33	UOilCl	s1.30	2.7	9	875	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+1⅛
74	50¼	UPacC	2.30	3.1	10	255	u75¼	74⅛	74¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Uniroyal				442	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	37½	Unirvl pf	8	22.		z570	37	d36	37	— ½
12⅛	7⅝	UnBrnd	.20a	1.8	6	143	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
60½	32	UEnRs	2.48	4.0	7	112	u62	60¼	62	+1⅝
31½	28	UFinCl	s.90	2.9	8	77	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	16⅝	UnGrtv	.16	.7	7	244	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	21½	Ulllum	2.68	12.	6	15	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	17	Ulllu pf	2.20	13.		z50	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
20⅝	13½	Unltind	.90	5.4	5	37	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18	9⅝	Unitinn	.22	1.3	7	35	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	UJerBk	1.04	11.	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	UnMM n				67	5½	d 5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	UnRefn	s.80a	2.8	4	13	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
20½	14⅝	USFoS	1.58e	9.0		2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
12½	6½	USAir			3	183	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	18	USAir pf	1.87	10.		11	18½	18	18½	+ ½
41⅝	30	USFid	2.40	6.4	5	26	37½	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
37⅝	24	USGyps	2.40	7.7	4	28	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
33½	23⅝	USGy pf	1.80	6.6		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
16⅝	7⅝	USHom	.52	3.7	4	263	14⅝	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
10⅛	7⅝	USInd	.76	8.7	5	114	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅝	USLeasg	.52	3.9	5	6	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ½
9⅝	4⅝	US Rty				25	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	USShoe	1.48	8.3	4	71	18⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	18	USSteel	1.60	8.7	4	571	18½	18¼	18⅜	
37⅝	30⅛	USTobc	1.84	5.8	9	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.9	6	638	37⅝	36¼	37	+ ¼
117	99	UTch pf	7.32	7.3		2	100	100	100	
58	47½	UTch pf	3.87	7.9		8	49⅝	49	49⅝	— ¼
27⅝	23	UTch pf	2.55	11.		148	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅝	UniTel	1.52	8.2	7	144	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
37½	13⅝	Unitrod	.50	1.6	12	18	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	5.1	6	76	u11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
22	13	UnivFd	.96	6.7	9	26	14⅝	13⅝	14⅜	+ ⅜
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.0	7	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
58½	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.8	9	1075	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅜
28	17⅝	USLIFE	.68	2.9	6	69	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	UtoPL	1.76	10.	11	x224	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30	25⅝	UtPL pf	2.80	11.		x6	24½	d24½	24½	
		— V—V—V —								
21¼	16⅝	VF Cp	1.60	7.6	6	598	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
37⅝	15⅝	VSI Cp	.60	1.6	10	35	37½	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
9	5	Valleyln	.40	7.3	11	113	5⅝	5½	5½	
14⅝	11¼	VanDrn	.92	7.8	4	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	13½	Varlan	.40	1.5	23	116	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	Varo	.40	4.4	7	64	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
39½	16⅛	Veeco	.60	1.6	13	122	38½	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo				3	5⅛	5	5	
13½	10⅛	VestSe	1.36e	13.		53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
34	24	Viacom	.32	.9	15	254	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	438	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
83	63	VaEP pf	7.72	12.		z20	63	63	63	
93	70¼	VaEP pf	8.84	12.		z30	73	73	73	+1
101¼	77	VaEP pf	9.75	12.		z220	80	78½	80	+3
29	21⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	13.		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
83	61⅝	VaE pfJ	7.72	12.		z520	64	64	64	+1
79⅛	58	VaEP pf	7.45	12.		z100	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+1⅛
29⅝	7⅝	Vornado	.60	2.7	34	71	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	Vulclnc	.75	6.3	4	28	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
37	27	VulcnM	1.60	4.8	7	11	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
19	11⅝	Wabash	.60	4.8	4	15	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.86	4.8	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
55⅝	42½	Wach pf	2.20	4.7		2	46⅝	46½	46½	—1
7⅛	3½	WachRtv				27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
34½	21¼	WalMrt	.30	1.0	13	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Walgrn	1.50	5.2	6	8	29	28⅝	29	
44½	32½	WlkrA	s1.40a		8	6	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ½
28⅝	22⅛	WallBus	1	3.7	7	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
27⅛	18⅛	WalMu	1.60	6.9	4	20	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	6.1	5	71	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	7	WardFd			6	11	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13	8	Warnaco	.35r	3.5	4	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
58	21⅝	WarnS	1.80	3.2	9	102	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
45⅝	32⅝	WrnComs	1	2.3	9	103	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17⅝	WarnrL	1.32	6.9	9	723	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21⅝	WashGs	2.40	11.	14	12	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
39	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	5.4	6	67	26⅛	25⅝	26	—1
45	30⅝	WasN pf	2.50	7.5		2	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	19½	WshWt	2.08	11.	6	29	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	24	WasteM	.70	1.9	13	126	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	15	WalkinJ	.40	1.4	18	103	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅛	WayGos	.24	5.3		5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17½	12½	WayG pf	1.60	12.		4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	4.1	23	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅛	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.6	12	77	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28½	22⅝	WelsMk	s.80	5.0	8	4	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.6	5	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
17⅝	10¼	WelFM	1.35e	9.7	7	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
49	41	WPenP pf	4.50	11.		z350	41¼	41	41	— ¼
37½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	9.6	5	52	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.8	4	366	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	21½	WAir pf	2	8.7		7	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
35	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.3	6	64	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ½
36	27⅝	WnCoNA	s.32	.9	19	131	36	35⅝	36	+ ¼
30⅝	24⅝	WnCo pf	2.12	7.1		15	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
62⅝	29	WPacl	23.75e	1.7	6	157	60½	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
24⅝	14½	WUnion	1.40	6.1		801	23⅝	22¼	23	+ ⅜
54	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	9.4		1	49	49	49	+1
61	47	WnUn pf	4.90	8.8		3	56	55	56	+2
11	8⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		29	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
24⅝	19⅛	WUTI pf	2.56	13.		10	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
23	16	WestgEl	.97	5.5	5	835	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
46	39	Wstg pf	3.80	9.5		z130	40	40	40	
35⅝	24⅛	Wstvac	1.50	5.2	6	23	29⅝	29	29	— ¼
35½	23½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.6	7	157	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅜
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	7.3		11	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26¼	WheelF	1.20	3.9	8	76	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	29½	WheelF pf	2	6.3		20	32	31⅝	32	+ ½
24⅝	10	WheelPit			1	18	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
54	43	WhelPit pf	6	14.		z50	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
22½	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	7.7	7	614	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.40	6.2	5	61	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
8	4⅝	WhiteMt			2	217	5⅛	5	5	
17⅝	11	Whittak	.50	3.3	5	98	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
17¼	12½	Wickes	1.04	7.3	4	37	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Wiebldt	.44	5.1	10	84	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14	Williams	1	3.8	16	1519	u26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅝	WilshrO	.14	1.3	37	112	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
33⅝	25½	WinDx	1.68	6.1	8	19	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
4⅝	2	Winnbgo			106	225	2⅝	2	2⅛	
11⅝	7½	WinterJ	1	13.	18	29	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
27⅝	22½	WisEP	2.38	10.	6	58	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
103½	79½	WisE pf	8.90	11.		z1290	81	79½	81	+1½
89½	70	WisE pf	7.75	11.		z10	71	71	71	+1
25⅛	19	WisGas	2.04	9.8	6	32	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
27½	23	WisG pf	2.55	11.		4	24⅝	24	24½	+ ¼
20⅝	16⅝	WiscPL	1.84	10.	7	61	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	16⅛	WiscPS	1.72	9.1	7	235	19⅛	19	19	
29⅛	18⅝	Witco	1.40	5.7	5	93	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
13⅛	10	WitrR	.80	7.4	8	142	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	WolvrW	.36	3.5	5	25	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	13½	Wometc	.66	3.4	9	31	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	22½	WoodPt	.48	1.3	17	194	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅜
32	18⅝	Wolwth	1.60	6.2	5	371	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
44	27	Wolw pf	2.20	5.8		5	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+1
9½	4⅝	WorldAir			5	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
19	11⅛	Wylain	.80	4.5	10	501	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+1⅛
10⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.8	7	17	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Wyly			11	198	5⅝	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅛	50	Xerox	2.40	4.1	9	970	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	14	XTRA s	.52	2.7	4	67	19⅝	18⅝	19	
19⅝	14⅛	Yates s	.20	1.2	5	36	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ½
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	5.5	6	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
25¼	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	1.3	17	299	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+1
14⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp			4	33	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ¼
15½	9⅛	ZenithR	1	10.	9	202	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	14	Zurnind	.80	4.8	6	50	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH
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Chicago Futures

November 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...dollars per bu.					
	4.40	4.40	4.36½	4.37¼	—.01¼
	4.61	4.61	4.56½	4.57¼	—.02½
	4.66	4.66½	4.61	4.62¼	—.03¼
	4.56	4.57	4.54	4.54¼	—.02¼
	4.66	4.67	4.65	4.65	—.02¾
	4.79	4.80½	4.78	4.78	—.04

...Wed. 13,344. ...open interest Wed. 58,494, off 338 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...dollars per bu.					
	2.75½	2.77¼	2.75¾	2.76¼	—.00½
	2.94	2.95¼	2.93½	2.93¾	—.00¾
	3.05½	3.06¾	3.04¾	3.05	—.01¼
	3.14	3.14	3.11½	3.11½	—.01¾
	3.16½	3.16½	3.15	3.15¼	—.02¼
	3.19½	3.19½	3.16½	3.16½	—.03

...Wed. 37,382. open interest Wed. 183,689, off 1,261 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...ANS ...dollars per bu.					
	6.91	6.92	6.86½	6.89	—.00½
	7.14	7.15	7.10¼	7.11¼	—.01¾
	7.35½	7.35½	7.29½	7.29¾	—.03¼
	7.49½	7.49½	7.45	7.45¼	—.03¼
	7.53	7.55	7.50½	7.51½	—.04
	7.55	7.56½	7.52	7.52	—.03½
	7.62	7.62½	7.58½	7.58¾	—.03½
	7.73	7.74	7.73	7.73	—.04

...Wed. 27,482. open interest Wed. 121,223, up 3,245 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...AN MEAL ...dollars per ton					
	199.00	199.50	197.20	198.60	+ .20
	200.00	200.00	198.50	198.90	— .40
	201.30	201.90	200.30	200.90	— .40
	202.50	203.00	201.50	202.10	— .90
	204.50	204.80	203.50	203.80	— .80
	206.00	206.50	205.50	206.10	— .30
	208.00	209.00	208.00	208.00	+ .20
	210.00	211.50	209.50	209.80	+ .50
	210.50	212.00	210.00	212.00	+ .80
	211.00	213.40	211.00	213.70	

...Wed. 11,348. open interest Wed. 54,267, off 136 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...AN OIL ...dollars per 100 lbs					
	27.15	27.28	26.85	27.22	+ .12
	26.65	26.75	26.38	26.67	+ .09
	26.30	26.40	26.10	26.32	+ .10
	26.05	26.18	25.95	26.12	+ .08
	26.15	26.30	26.00	26.15	+ .07
	26.15	26.30	26.05	26.17	+ .05
	26.25	26.35	26.10	26.17	+ .05
	26.20	26.35	26.15	26.18	+ .08
	26.30	26.60	26.25	26.38	
	26.35	26.45	26.30	26.30	— .05

...Wed. 11,658. open interest Wed. 66,892, up 377 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...dollars per bu.					
	1.49¼	1.49½	1.48½	1.48½	—.00½
	1.63¼	1.63½	1.62¼	1.62¼	—.00¾
	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.70	—.00¾
	1.74½	1.75	1.74¼	1.74¼	—.00½
				1.77¼	—.00½

...Wed. 733. open interest Wed. 5,634, up 6 from ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...EEF CATTLE ...cents per lb.					
	71.45	71.65	71.02	71.32	— .43
	73.40	73.40	72.92	73.15	— .32
	75.00	75.30	74.60	74.85	— .25
	76.00	76.00	75.25	75.45	— .25
	76.60	76.70	75.87	76.07	— .38
	74.90	75.20	74.72	74.75	— .35
	73.65	73.75	73.20	73.45	— .32
	74.20	74.60	74.20	74.60	— .20

...ales 17,906; sales Wed. 25,119. open interest Wed. 60,908, off 420 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...ER CATTLE ...cents per lb.					
	87.00	87.25	86.57	87.07	— .13
	88.80	88.80	88.00	88.27	— .60
	88.50	88.65	88.05	88.60	— .12
	88.50	88.62	88.00	88.55	— .12
	87.20	87.22	86.90	87.20	— .30
				87.00	
				86.47	— .03

...ales 1,203; sales Wed. 1,864. open interest Wed. 12,045, up 95 from ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...OGS ...cents per lb.					
	42.80	42.95	42.40	42.57	— .58
	44.90	45.00	44.40	44.47	— .78
	42.82	42.95	42.35	42.55	— .67
	46.10	46.35	45.45	45.62	— .82
	47.00	47.00	46.35	46.70	— .55
	45.80	45.90	45.30	45.57	— .78
	44.25	44.50	43.75	43.75	— .75
	44.80	45.55	44.75	45.55	— .15
	46.10	46.70	46.10	46.70	— .05

...ales 4,106; sales Wed. 9,070. open interest Wed. 28,196, off 256 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...BELLIES ...cents per lb.					
	54.00	54.35	53.45	53.87	— .60
	54.60	54.85	54.00	54.35	— .70
	55.90	56.10	55.50	55.80	— .57
	57.40	57.40	56.60	57.05	— .57
	56.25	56.25	55.50	55.80	— .65

...ales 5,306; sales Wed. 8,753. open interest Wed. 23,989, off 288 ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...ROILERS ...cents per lb					
	44.00	44.00	43.05	43.05	—1.05
	43.00	43.25	42.50	42.55	— .70
				44.65	— .35
	44.65	44.70	44.02	44.30	— .35
	44.40	44.70	44.30	44.30	— .20
				44.50	

...Wed. 62. open interest Wed. 1,020, off 5 from ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...EGGS ...cents per doz.					
	62.30	63.40	62.20	63.35	+1.50
	59.00	60.60	59.00	60.30	+1.70

...ales 68; sales Wed. 17. open interest Wed. 237, off 30 from ...

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...ER ...bd. ft.					
	222.50	223.50	221.70	223.30	—1.30
	217.50	219.40	217.00	218.90	
	217.00	218.00	216.00	217.80	+ .10
	214.30	215.80	214.00	215.50	+ .30
	210.50	210.70	210.00	210.00	— .50

...ales 1,818; sales Wed. 3,448. open interest Wed. 10,508, off 611 ...

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	185.00	185.40	183.00	183.10	—2.20
Mar	187.50	188.00	186.30	186.30	—2.00
May	190.20	190.50	188.50	188.50	—2.50
Jul	191.50	191.80	191.50	191.50	—1.50
Sep	194.00	194.00	192.00	192.80	—1.50
Nov	195.00	195.00	193.80	193.80	—1.50
Jan				195.50	+2.00
Mar	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	+3.00

Sales Wed. 228. Total open interest Wed. 4,015, off 19 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.82	89.00	88.81	89.03	+.38
Mar	89.45	89.75	89.45	89.75	+.44
Jun	90.23	90.42	90.16	90.39	+.37
Sep	90.66	90.85	90.63	90.80	+.29
Dec	90.95	91.03	90.63	90.97	+.22
Mar	91.87	91.16	90.82	91.14	+.26
Jun	91.10	91.18	90.91	91.17	+.24
Sep	91.08	91.13	90.88	91.08	+.19

Est. sales: 11,056; sales Wed. 9,635. Total open interest Wed. 41,414, up 790 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	77-10	78-06	77-10	77-25	+22
Mar	77-21	78-19	77-18	78-05	+34
Jun	78-12	79-11	78-11	78-29	+22
Sep	78-31	80-00	78-31	79-18	+33
Dec	79-09	80-05	79-08	79-20	+28
Mar	79-08	80-04	79-08	79-24	+30
Jun	79-11	80-05	79-10	79-28	+38
Sep	79-13	80-03	79-13	79-23	+38
Dec	79-01	79-29	79-01	79-19	+35
Mar	78-31	79-24	78-31	79-03	+25
Jun	79-21	79-21	79-09	79-09	+31

Sales Wed. 6,004 contracts. Total open interest Wed. 72,659, up 406 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	13.95	13.96	13.71	13.75	— .46
Mar	12.90	12.90	12.55	12.55	— .50
Jun	11.75	11.75	11.56	11.56	— .52
Sep	10.70	10.70	10.65	10.65	— .43

Sales Wed. 97 contracts. Total open interest Wed. 845, off 20 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	79-30	81-08	79-30	80-28	+41
Mar	80-27	81-31	80-25	81-17	+40
Jun	81-18	82-21	81-16	82-08	+39
Sep	81-31	83-02	81-28	82-27	+42
Dec	82-14	83-14	82-13	83-03	+38
Mar	82-24	83-24	82-24	83-14	+42
Jun	82-24	83-20	82-24	83-14	+40
Sep	82-30	83-18	82-20	83-13	+39
Dec	83-18	83-17	83-09	83-13	+39
Mar	82-30	82-09	82-30	83-09	+33
Jun	82-23	83-17	82-23	83-12	+38

Sales Wed. 9,861 contracts. Total open interest Wed. 68,524, up 1,386 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1550	2.1620	2.1545	2.1580	—145
Mar	2.1450	2.1565	2.1450	2.1500	—180
Jun	2.1410	2.1440	2.1355	2.1430	—200
Sep	2.1350	2.1380	2.1340	2.1370	—140

Est. sales 1,291; sales Wed. 1,507. Total open interest Wed. 9,442, up 107 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8504	.8511	.8495	.8507	—10
Mar	.8535	.8544	.8515	.8542	—04
Jun	.8558	.8562	.8532	.8560	—20
Sep	.8560	.8570	.8540	.8550	—60
Dec	.8580	.8580	.8:58	.8580	—22

Est. sales 1,533; sales Wed. 2,110. Total open interest Wed. 9,255, up 378 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5693	.5711	.5689	.5705	—03
Mar	.5785	.5800	.5771	.5797	—02
Jun	.5870	.5872	.5855	.5858	—12
Sep	.5980	.5980	.5963	.5963	—12

Est. sales 1,611; sales Wed. 2,143. Total open interest Wed. 10,466, up 417 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.24000	

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0. Total open interest Wed. 4, unchanged from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004030	.004037	.004022	.004033	—23
Mar	.004088	.004101	.004085	.004095	—32
Jun	.004160	.004175	.004147	.004148	—37

Est. sales 1,021; sales Wed. 1,093. Total open interest Wed. 3,473, off 126 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6090	.6100	.6080	.6085	—30
Mar	.6258	.6257	.6220	.6225	—55
Jun	.6380	.6388	.6325	.6334	—80
Sep	.6550	.6550	.6550	.6550	—35

Est. sales 1,058; sales Wed. 1,829. Total open interest Wed. 9,410, off 210 from Tues. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	15.90	16.02	15.80	16.02	+0.50
May	15.95	16.00	15.79	15.99	+0.44
Jul	15.80	15.95	15.69	15.93	+0.43
Sep	15.75	15.93	15.75	15.92	+0.42
Oct	15.60	15.95	15.60	15.93	+0.44
Mar	15.85	16.00	15.85	16.00	+0.40

Est. sales 9,200; sales Wed. 16,125. Total open interest Wed. 85,742, up 1,429 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	124.50	127.75	124.50	127.25	+3.90
Mar	133.25	134.50	133.10	135.00	+3.40
May	136.00	136.30	135.20	136.50	+2.40
Jul	138.70	138.70	137.00	138.25	+1.75
Sep	139.50	140.50	139.50	140.00	+1.10

Est. sales 927; sales Wed. 1,151. Total open interest Wed. 6,626, off 218 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	95.90	96.40	95.40	95.55	—0.30
Mar	96.50	96.90	96.15	96.50	+0.30
May	97.60	97.90	97.50	97.90	+0.40
Jul	99.15	99.15	98.60	99.00	+0.50

Est. sales 400; sales Wed. 563. Total open interest Wed. 7,929, up 47 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	68.98	69.15	67.75	67.75	—1.23
Mar	70.60	71.00	69.90	69.94	—0.77
May	72.30	72.80	71.70	71.85	—0.57
Jul	73.40	73.90	72.90	72.92	—0.58
Oct	71.50	72.25	71.40	71.85	+0.45
Dec	71.10	71.35	71.00	71.08	+0.03
Mar	71.80	71.80	71.80	71.70	+0.20

Est. sales 8,250; sales Wed. 7,679. Total open interest Wed. 43,515, off 446 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	101.50	102.50	100.80	102.00	
Jan	101.30	101.30	100.20	101.00	+0.10
Mar	101.48	101.80	100.00	101.35	+0.45
May	100.10	101.65	100.10	101.25	+0.60
Jul	100.00	101.60	100.00	101.15	+0.60
Sep	100.30	100.80	100.30	101.20	+0.65
Dec	100.10	102.00	100.10	101.45	+0.65
Mar	101.00	102.10	100.70	101.65	+0.65
May	102.00	102.00	100.00	101.85	+0.65
Jul	100.70	102.80	100.70	102.05	
Sep	101.80	101.80	101.80	102.25	

Est. sales 5,500; sales Wed. 4,596. Total open interest Wed. 65,680, up 454 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Dec	1595.0	1634.0	1590.0	1632.0	+32.0
Jan	1616.0	1633.4	1616.0	1654.0	+32.0
Mar	1663.0	1700.0	1656.0	1699.5	+32.0
May	1690.0	1723.0	1688.5	1725.0	+29.0
Jul	1772.2	1735.0	1717.0	1755.5	+31.5
Sep	1782.0	1782.0	1780.0	1783.5	+31.5
Dec	1800.0	1820.0	1800.0	1825.5	+31.7

Est. sales 7,000; sales Wed. 27,738. Total open interest Wed. 143,216, up 3,523 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	506.00	511.50	504.50	510.50	— 0.30
Apr	507.00	514.00	507.00	512.20	
Jul	514.50	521.00	512.00	519.00	+ 0.90
Oct	521.00	522.20	518.10	526.60	+ 2.50
Jan	530.40	530.40	528.00	530.30	+ 2.50

Est. sales 676; sales Wed. 1,541. Total open interest Wed. 7,139, off 153 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	392.20	395.40	392.20	394.60	+ 0.40
Feb	404.00	406.30	402.90	405.70	+ 0.70
Apr	413.50	416.50	413.00	415.70	+ 0.50
Jun	425.00	425.80	423.00	425.00	+ 0.40
Aug	432.00	433.50	431.00	433.90	+ 0.40
Oct	440.90	440.80	440.80	442.60	+ 0.30
Dec	450.50	452.50	448.00	451.00	+ 0.20
Feb	460.50	460.50	456.00	459.50	+ 0.20
Apr	468.00	468.00	467.70	467.80	+ 0.10
Jun	476.80	476.80	475.70	476.00	

Est. sales 19,000; sales Wed. 33,268. Total open interest Wed. 194,299, up 5,882 from Tues.

Cash Prices

November 23, 1979

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.07	1.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.34
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	82-83
Lead Spot, lb	0.57	0.38
Copper elect., lb	100⅝	69⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	Closed	Closed
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	34½
Silver N.Y., oz.	Closed	Closed
Gold N.Y., oz.	Closed	Closed

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

November 23, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	Closed	1,168.10 f
Reuters	1,693.50	1,693.60
Dow Jones Spot	413.38	410.26
D.J. Futures	423.19	421.49

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

N.Y. Exchange Perceives Threat to Coffee Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ) — Countries that grow coffee apparently are causing new problems for futures market regulators.

On Wednesday, the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange in New York said it perceived an "actual, attempted or threatened corner" of its coffee-futures market and banned new positions for December delivery, an action known as ordering trading for liquidation only.

The exchange declined to identify who it was worried about, but many coffee analysts immediately linked the action to large positions said to be held by several Central and South American coffee-producing countries, which have acted together for years to prop up prices.

Recent producer buying of futures, which traders say resulted in their holding more than half the 4,355 contracts for December delivery, has dismayed consumers and the companies that process raw beans. "If you did not have that influence, prices would be substantially lower, no question about it," says a veteran coffee trader. "You don't have a free market now," he contends.

Coffee for December delivery closed Wednesday at $2.169 a pound, down 0.24 cent. Generally, traders say, coffee supplies should be ample over the longer term, though immediate supplies are somewhat tight because the bulk of the recent Latin American harvest is not ready for shipment.

The move, analysts believe, reflects the concern by the exchange that there will not be enough coffee in exchange-approved warehouses to deliver against December contracts that begin expiring next week. The open interest, or contracts outstanding, for December covers 163 million pounds of coffee, more than 50 percent in excess of the 105 million pounds currently warehoused.

Theoretically, the analysts reason, holders of long positions, or commitments to receive coffee, could squeeze the market by insisting on delivery and forcing buyers to bid up prices to obtain scant, immediately available supplies.

Currently, about 60 percent of the long positions in December are held by about five producing countries, including Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador and Ecuador, traders say. Short positions are dispersed among producers, merchants, speculators and floor traders, they add.

The exchange's action is likely to curtail coffee-futures activity by importers, who customarily take short positions in the market to protect themselves against price declines that cut the value of their inventories.

Oil Production Rises Sharply, Mexico Reports

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23 (UPI) — Mexico's crude oil production rose 6.9 percent in 24 days, going from 1,700,000 barrels to 1,817,000 barrels per day, the state oil agency Petroleos Mexicanos said today.

The announcement fueled speculation that Mexico will easily surpass its December, 1980, production goal of 2.25 million barrels per day, half of which will be destined for export.

On Oct. 29 PEMEX said it had reached a milestone by turning out 1,700,000 barrels of crude and on Thursday it said this figure had jumped to 1,817,000.

The new crude oil production figure more than doubled the December, 1976, output of 907,000 barrels.

New York Futures

November 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.47	7.58	7.40	7.58	+0.13
Apr	8.99	8.99	8.84	8.95	+0.10
May	9.93	10.09	9.88	10.09	+0.14

Est. sales 551; sales Wed. 198. Total open interest Wed. 5,421, off 23 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	218.00	218.00	216.00	217.20	+ 0.80
Mar	201.00	201.00	199.50	200.28	+ 0.92
May	193.00	193.75	192.00	192.31	+ 0.69
Jul	189.55	190.50	189.50	190.05	+ 2.52
Sep	190.35	190.50	189.51	189.76	+ 1.45
Dec	189.00	189.00	188.00	185.00	— 2.00

Est. sales 2,295; sales Wed. 1,954. Total open interest Wed. 15,559, off 320 from Tues.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—64

Alaska Int	Holly Sug	Petrolane s
Amal Sug	HughesTool s	PetrolRes
ArchDan M	LanierBP	PetRes 1.75pf
ArkLa Gas	Litton Ind	Pfizer
BeechAir	Littnptc pf	PhillipsPet
Beker Ind	Litton pfA	Sanders
BurndyCp	Loral Corp	SntFeInt
Cities Svc	MaryKay	Schlumbrg s
CoastSt Gas	Medtron	StdOil Ind
CstStGs pfB	MesaPet n	StdOilOh
CstStGs pfA	NL Ind	TRECorp s
CombEng	NatMedEnt s	Technicolr
Datapoint	Natomas s	Tektronix
ESystm s	Occident Pet	TexOil Gas
Fairchild s	OccidPet wt	Tidewater
FstMiss Cp	Occi 2.16pf	Transco Cos
FluorCp s	Occi 3.60pf	Trinity s
GCA Corp	OccidP 4pt	UnPacCp
GenDynams	PanhEPL	UnEnRes
GnDyn 4.25pf	ParkerDrlg	Univar Cp
Gulf Oil	Pennzoil Co	Wlms Cos
HelmrPayn s		

NEW LOWS—54

BeatF 3.38pf	GMtr 3.75pf	PaPL 9.24pf
CLC Am	GenMot 5pf	PhEl 7.85pf
CNA IncShr	GettyOil pf	Potom Elec
CaroPL pfA	Ill Power	PetEl 4.50pf
CentIl Lt	IowaResrcs	Raybestos
Chrysler	Itel Corp	Reltn 2.68pf
Chrysler wt	KaisA 2.37pf	Reynold Mt
Chrysl 2.75pf	Kentcky Ut	StauffChm s
ClnG 4pf	Kerr Glass	Sterndent
ContGp 2pf	Magic Chef	Texasind
DaytPL pfG	MngtAsst n	Thom Betts
DillonCos s	MoPS 2.44pf	UnEl 4pf
DuqLt 1.87pf	NYS 8.80pf	UnEl 4.50pf
DuqLt 2.75pr	NIM 3.90pf	UnEl 8pfH
EmpDE pfB	Nortin Corp	Uniroyal pf
Fedders	OhPw 8.48pf	UtdMerMf n
FedMogul s	Okla GE	US Shoe
FstPenna wt	PaPL 8.60pf	UtPL 2.80pf

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 23, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Macmillan	502,900	13½	—3⅝
Occident Pet	343,200	28⅝	+ ⅜
IBM s	293,600	62	+ ⅜
AmerT&T	252,000	53½	
FordMot	242,600	30⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors	225,500	51⅝	+ ⅜
McDonn Dg	214,000	31⅝	+2
Pittston Co	168,200	24⅝	+1⅛
Smithkline s	167,600	58⅛	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	158,500	30	+ ½
Litton Ind	158,100	37⅝	+1⅜
MesaPet n	158,100	51⅝	+1⅞
Chrysler	154,000	6	— ⅜
Wlms Cos	151,900	26⅛	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	151,400	36¼	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.30	41.71
Advanced	923	682
Volume Up (millions)	15.13	18.48
Declined	463	781
Volume Down (millions)	5.18	12.70
Unchanged	442	425
Total Issues	1,828	1,888
New highs	64	37
New lows	54	124

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	807.08	815.96	804.86	811.77	+4.35
20 Trn	242.11	245.18	241.09	243.67	+1.70
15 Util	103.92	105.62	103.52	104.94	+0.88
65 Stk	287.46	291.03	286.49	289.38	+1.84

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
November 21	120,862	278,010	1,169
November 20	135,729	295,847	939
November 19	143,993	301,054	732
November 16	115,781	263,279	1,030
November 15	114,217	271,907	1,304

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
McCull Oil	283,000	9⅝	+ ⅜
DomePetr gs	95,400	43⅝	+1⅛
TubosMex s	66,200	8	+ ⅛
GulfCan g	63,100	89½	+1½
Amisraell s	54,300	1⅜	+ ⅛
Instrum Sys	54,300	1	
TotalPet g	47,800	25½	+1⅛
Calcomp	45,400	9½	+ ⅛
AngloCo Ltd	44,500	17⅝	+ ⅛
ImperOilA g	43,100	38⅝	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.05	4.44
Advanced	315	229
Volume Up (millions)	2.14	2.05
Declined	196	305
Volume Down (millions)	0.47	1.64
Unchanged	226	254
Total Issues	737	788
New highs	15	9
New lows	16	21

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
222.14	219.98	222.14	+2.16

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London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 23, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,004.00	1,005.50	989.00	989.50
3 months	1,005.00	1,005.50	1,000.00	1,000.50
Cathodes: spot	978.00	979.00	974.00	976.00
3 months	994.00	995.00	978.00	979.00
Tin: spot	7,730.00	7,750.00	7,650.00	7,680.00
3 months	7,390.00	7,400.00	7,365.00	7,370.00
Lead: spot	554.00	556.00	545.00	547.00
3 months	543.00	543.50	534.00	535.00
Zinc: spot	327.00	328.00	324.50	325.50
3 months	336.50	337.00	333.00	334.00
Silver: spot	747.00	749.00	742.00	744.00
3 months	767.00	768.00	762.00	763.00
Aluminium: spot	875.00	888.00	878.00	880.00
3 months	806.00	807.00	805.00	806.00
Nickel: spot	2,715.00	2,725.00	2,680.00	2,700.00
3 months	2,765.00	2,775.00	2,750.00	2,754.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 23, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	177.25	173.50	174.40	174.50	175.50	176.00
Mar	184.25	182.50	183.25	183.30	182.05	182.10
May	184.30	182.60	183.30	183.55	182.25	182.50
Aug	N.A.	183.25	183.30	183.50	182.15	182.35
Oct	185.00	183.25	183.75	183.80	182.50	183.00
3,797 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,480	1,450	1,467	1,470	1,444	1,445
Mar	1,463	1,437	1,456	1,457	1,435	1,436
May	1,467	1,445	1,460	1,462	1,443	1,444
Jly	1,485	1,465	1,479	1,482	1,460	1,462
Sep	1,503	1,488	1,508	1,501	1,477	1,482
Dec	1,522	1,522	1,518	1,525	1,495	1,505
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	1,555	1,505	1,535
COFFEE						
Nov	1,840	1,825	1,838	1,840	1,798	1,805
Jan	1,870	1,845	1,860	1,861	1,838	1,843
Mar	1,754	1,739	1,742	1,743	1,730	1,734
May	1,705	1,690	1,692	1,695	1,686	1,698
Jly	1,695	1,680	1,678	1,685	1,671	1,675
Sep	1,680	1,680	1,660	1,675	1,657	1,670
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,660	1,670	1,642	1,670
3,486 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 23, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,680	1,650	1,657	1,660	+ 5
May	1,690	1,668	1,662	1,665	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,665	1,685	+ 5
Aug	1,703	1,685	1,670	1,690	+ 3
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,685	1,705	+ 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,680	1,705	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,690	1,730	+ 6
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,700	1,740	— 30
500 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,330	1,300	1,320	1,328	+ 35
Mar	1,295	1,275	1,287	1,295	+ 8
May	1,295	1,292	1,292	1,295	+ 17
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,295	—	+ 8
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,298	1,315	+ 23
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,315	1,350	+ 5
34 lots					

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S. $

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Nov. 22 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high.
Nov. 29	804/810	802/828
Dec. 27	803/811	802/829
Jan. 31	802/812	800/830

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12116

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 23 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond .... SF 685.15
—(d) Conbar .... SF 635.00
—(d) Grobar .... SF 611.00
—(d) Stockbar .... SF 728.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.03
—(d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.61
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. .... $ 9.74

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust .... $ 7.00
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.86

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund .... $ 19.60
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. .... $ 11.61
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. .... $ 26.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses .... SF 292.75
—(d) Canasec .... SF 459.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 62.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 61.50
—(d) Energie-Valor .... SF 91.50
—(d) Ussec .... SF 448.00
—(d) Europa-Valor .... SF 111.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra .... DM 19.00
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 65.70

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd .... $ 4.24

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets .... $ 29.74
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. .... $ 66.80
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund .... $ 26.74
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .... $ 55.37
—(w) Fidelity World Fd .... $ 16.66

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A .... £ 3.90
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B .... £ 7.68
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D .... £ 14.92

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd .... $ 41.87
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$ 10.31
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund .... $ 13.71
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund .... $ 8.28
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund .... $ 10.71

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund .... $ 62.95
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia .... $ 22.54

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... $ 393.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 298.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd .... $ 9.93

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. .... $ 42.06

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,140.00
—(r) Securswiss .... SF 1,029.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor .... SF 329.25
—(d) Intervalor .... SF 50.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 324.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 232.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 66.00
—(d) Universal Fund .... SF 70.46

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 22.25
—(d) Bond Invest .... SF 58.50
—(d) Convert-Invest .... SF 61.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. .... SF 121.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 99.75
—(d) Globinvest .... SF 53.00
—(d) Pacific Invest .... SF 62.25
—(d) Romaloc-Invest .... SF 322.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 243.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 216.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta .... DM 34.91
—(d) Unifonds .... DM 15.41
—(d) Unirak .... DM 47.31
—(d) Uniglobal .... DM 54.82
—(d) Unispecial I .... DM 56.40
—(d) Europafonds .... DM 23.20

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund .... $ 8.91
(r) Arab Finance I.F. .... $ 1,021.72
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) .... $ 10.29
(w) Austral. Select Fd .... $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 119.35
(w) CAMIT .... $ 9.92
(w) Capital Gains Inv. .... $ 14.91
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,349.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund .... $ 231.47
(w) Citadel Fund .... $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. .... $ 1,013.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs .... $ 6.76
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs .... $ 13.59
(w) D.G.C. .... $ 44.80
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) .... $ 0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l .... $ 18.00
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent .... $ 20.86
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,101.00
(w) First Eagle Fund .... $ 5,319.56
(w) F.I.R.S.T. .... $ 212.45
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 1,449.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 59.44
(d) Fonditalia .... $ 14.46
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins .... DM 37.50
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) .... $ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.35
(w) Houssmann Hldgs. NV .... $ 358.70
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet .... $ 31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A .... $ 116.16
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B .... $ 118.88
(d) Interfund S.A. .... $ 10.93
(w) Intermarket Fund .... $ 168.54
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) .... $ 23.39
(r) Int'l Securities Fund .... $ 7.21
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 31.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques .... $ 56.66
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund .... $ 10.71
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. .... $ 9.57
(w) Japan Selection Fund .... $ 71.13
(w) Japan Pacific Fund .... $ 38.34
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,359.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F .... $ 13.28
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F .... $ 27.65
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold .... $ 60.10
(w) Luxfund .... $ 29.97
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Cons 8.85
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund .... $ 11.92
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund .... $ 8.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund .... $ 1.74
(w) Nippon Fund .... $ 14.31
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund .... $ 5.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd .... $ 4.61
(w) N.A.M.F. .... $ 73.55
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund .... $ 30.42
(d) Renta Fund .... $ 59.16
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 753.00
(d) Safe Fund .... $ 3.73
(d) Safe Trust Fund .... $ 9.60
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 52.75
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) .... $ 15.39
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 92.40
(w) Soros Fund .... $ 863.76
(w) Talent Global Fund .... $ 12.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) .... $ 46.45
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. .... $ 63.89
(w) Transpacific Fund .... $ 30.25
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 48.99
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas .... $ 0.93
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund .... $ 2.87
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd .... $ 102.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd .... $ 12.14
$c (w) Western Growth Fund .... $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd .... $ 471.35
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd .... $ 14.03
(w) Worldwide Securities .... $ 83.49
(w) Worldwide Special .... $ 1,488.60'S'

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to 1 pr unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
12½	9⅝	AAR	.44	3.7	6	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ½
5⅞	3½	AAV	.20	4.6	5	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	7¼	APS	.44	5.9	5	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
3⅝	1	ATI				9	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
12⅞	6	AVC			2	20	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	AZL			12	111	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
6⅛	4¼	AZL pf	.48	9.6		5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	AbrdMf	.40	3.5	8	5	u11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
2	1¼	AcmePr				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17	10	AcmeU	.34	2.6	13	7	13¼	13	13	— ½
13⅞	8⅝	ActonCp	.30b	2.7	7	28	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
15⅝	13¼	AdomR s	.12	.7	16	52	u17¼	16	17¼	+1¾
40	16¼	AdobeO	.20	.5	29	106	39⅝	38	39	+ ⅞
2¼	1⅛	AegisCp			10	255	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
20⅝	11¾	AeroFlo	.50e	2.6	4	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
7	2⅜	Aeronco				30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	5⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.7		10	6	6	6	
7½	5⅛	AfterSix	.32	6.2	9	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	AirExpr n			9	9	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
7½	4½	AlskAir	.30r	5.9	9	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	AlbaW	.10e	3.3	2	3	3⅛	3	3	
14⅛	5⅛	Alcolac	.18	1.5	10	5	12	12	12	
10	5⅝	AlmySt	.20r	3.3	11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16¼	5¼	Alphaln	.10e	.7	13	133	15⅜	13¾	15⅜	+1⅜
1⅜	13-16	Altec			19	10	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ ⅛
45⅞	38½	Alcoa pf	3.75	9.5		z100	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
53¼	16½	Amdhl	.40	1.9	12	152	21¼	20½	21⅛	+ ½
10½	8⅝	AmAgro s	.20	2.0	9	9	10	10	10	
12½	7⅛	ABusPd	.44	4.2	6	6	10½	10½	10½	
16⅝	8⅝	AContrl	.56a	4.0	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
18¼	7⅜	AGorPd	.34	1.8	7	40	u18⅝	18	18½	+ ½
1⅞	1½	AIsraeli s			1	543	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅞	AMzeA	.48	4.2	7	94	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¾
12⅛	6⅞	AMzeB	.48	4.2	7	12	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¾
12¾	4½	AMdBld s			14	140	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
17⅞	8⅝	AMotln	.30	2.6	5	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	23½	AmPetf	2.50	7.1	7	23	35⅝	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7¼	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	20	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	AScIE				31	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
12	7⅛	AmTec	.64	8.3	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅞	2½	Andrea	.32	7.3	9	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
21¼	10¼	AngloC	.20e	1.2	8	445	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
12⅛	6⅛	Anthony	.44b	4.9	4	17	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ¼
13⅝	7½	ApIDta	.16	1.8	12	5	9	9	9	— ¼
11⅛	3½	ApldDev			16	45	4¼	4	4	
41	16⅞	AqutCd g	.47			284	35	34	35	+1
10⅛	7⅛	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	18	7½	7½	7½	
19⅝	13½	Asamer g	.40			132	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
4⅛	¾	AskinSvc				19	2½	2½	2½	
15	6⅝	Astrex			9	3	14½	14½	14½	
3¾	2	AllisCM	.06e	2.8	7	87	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8	3½	AllosCp wt				28	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7¼	4⅝	Audiotr	.16	2.6	7	11	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	18½	Augat s	.40	1.6	13	46	25	23⅞	25	+1⅜
8⅛	1⅞	AutoTrn				3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	AutmRod				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	4⅛	AVEMC	.40	4.5	7	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Avendi	1.20	7.5	13	2	16	16	16	
		— B—B—B —								
2¼	13-16	BRT				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅞	9	Badger	.80	7.6	5	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Baker	.20	4.8		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅝	17¼	Baldor s	.20	1.1	11	42	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
8⅛	5⅜	BaldwS	.32a	4.7		5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21⅝	15¼	BanFd	1.67e	8.4		4	20	19⅝	20	
2⅞	1¼	Bangor wt				102	1½	1⅜	1½	
14¼	7⅛	Banistr g	.37i			70	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ½
6⅛	3½	BarcoCa	.12	2.5	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	BarnesE			10	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Barnwl	.20	1.5		4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
13⅜	6	BarryR s	.16	2.1	9	42	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	3¼	BarthS			30	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅞	2½	Bartons				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	2⅝	BaruchF			43	155	u13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1½
23½	15¾	BnfStA s	.40	2.0	5	x9	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	17	BnfStB s	.40	2.0	5	x9	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
10⅛	2½	BergEnl			5	13	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6¾	BergnB	.24	2.8	5	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅛	13¾	BrgB pf	1.15	7.0		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
3⅞	1⅞	BernzO				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1¾	Berven				23	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2	BethCp			10	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¾	5¾	Beverly	.18e	2.1	10	185	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
12	8¼	BicPen	.48	5.6	6	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.5	11	17	2	1⅞	2	
26⅝	17⅛	BlnkMf	1b	5.8	6	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
26	16¼	Blount	.64	3.8	5	5	17	17	17	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	BodinAp				2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅞	BoltBer	.40	2.9	23	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	17⅛	BowVall g	.10			206	34⅛	33½	33¾	+ ½
5¾	4½	BowlA n	.24	5.3	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
7⅞	3	Bowmar			39	66	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
24½	15¼	Bowne	.60b	2.9	5	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
13	6⅝	BradldN	.26	2.8	7	39	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.3	4	14	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ½
14¼	5¼	Braniff wt				8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23⅞	13¼	Brascan	1.20	6.9	8	226	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
16⅜	7⅞	Breeze	.57t	5.6	4	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
28	12½	BristBr	.60	2.3	10	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
4⅞	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.5	11	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	10½	BrooksP s	.40	3.1	6	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
9	1	BrownCo wt				3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
38¼	28⅝	BrnFA	1.16	3.6	10	2	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
40¼	28⅝	BrnFB	1.16	3.3	11	4	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
4½	4	BrnF pf	.40	10.		1	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Bulldex			5	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Burgess				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16½	9	Borzsin	.60	4.1	7	139	14⅝	13½	14½	+1⅜
		— C—C—C —								
19⅞	10½	CK Pet	.16	.9	26	131	18½	18	18	
11¼	5⅝	CDI			4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅜	CHB Fd	.57b	8.4	5	14	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
6⅛	3¼	CMI Cp	.05e	1.5	5	91	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	9¼	CRS	.36	3.5	5	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
20	17	Caldor s			8	14	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
12⅞	5⅛	Calcomp				454	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
56½	27¾	CalPtC	2	5.0	6	4	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
30¾	14½	Camco	.30	1.1	10	22	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+ ½
8¼	4⅜	Campnll n			2	34	5⅛	5	5	
10⅞	4	CmpChb g				15	8½	8¼	8⅜	
23	7½	CdnHmst g				72	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
16	6¼	CdMarc g	.46		7	81	13¼	13	13⅛	— ¼
22	13½	CdnMer g				10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
41½	15	CdnOcc g	.24	.6		7	37½	36¾	37¼	+ ½
12⅝	11⅜	CdnOcc wt				53	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
177	58⅞	CdSupO g				67	175	172¾	175	+6
4⅞	2⅞	Caressa	.05e	1.7	6	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25¾	21⅞	Carnat	1.50	6.6	6	x60	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	
23⅞	17⅜	CaroEn s			8	3	21	21	21	
8½	3⅝	CarrolDv	.85e	1.3	7	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20	14⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.3	4	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
3¼	1⅞	CelluCft			4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5⅝	CentSe	.70e	10.		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
7½	4	CtryFa	.10e	1.8	5	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24	14	Cenvill	1.20	5.7	6	43	21⅛	20⅞	21	
5⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.12	2.5	8	25	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅛	ChadMl	.60	9.4	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2½	1	ChampHo				134	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	ChartM s			6	13	18¾	18¼	18¾	+1⅛
30⅝	17½	ChlRv	1.60a	8.8	13	4	18½	18¼	18¼	
30½	18¾	ChiefDv g s				138	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
14	8	ChildWld			5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
8⅝	6	ChilmCp	.30	4.6	5	6	6½	6½	6½	
23	14¾	CircleK	1.20	5.3	8	31	22¾	22¾	22¾	
11¾	8¼	Citation	.56	6.7	5	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅝	CitBkNJ	2	8.8	4	2	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
26½	10⅝	CityGas	.92	4.0	10	34	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅞
6⅛	3⅝	ClarkC	.21e	4.2	5	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
11¼	7¼	Clarostat			6	15	10½	10½	10½	
19⅛	13¾	Clausng s	.88	5.3	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Clopay	.32	4.0	12	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Cohu	.16e	3.6	7	19	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
20	13⅝	Colemn	1	6.8	6	23	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	4⅝	ColCml			61	25	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
21¼	7	Colwell	.60	3.7	18	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
43	25⅞	Cominco	3			97	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅞
25½	15¾	ComAll	.50	2.3	7	18	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅞
26½	9⅞	ComMlt	.60b	2.7	4	28	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	24	Comdlnt s			11	76	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	ComdrCp			16	11	2½	2⅜	2½	
12⅞	6⅞	Compo s	.20	2.8	8	97	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
6¼	4	CompuD			4	4	4	4	4	
4½	2⅛	Complnv			4	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26½	11⅛	Conchm	.80	5.4	5	5	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
5	2¼	ConcrdF				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	8⅜	Condec	.33t	2.9	113	9	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
17⅞	5¼	ConrHm	1.53t	15.	4	9	10	9¾	10	
35¾	18⅛	Conrock	.90a	3.5	7	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
5⅛	3½	Conroy	.16	3.7	4	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
22⅜	6⅝	ConsOG				57	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ½
12⅞	8⅝	ConsRef	.80	7.3	7	1	11	11	11	
6⅝	3¾	ContMtl			5	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8⅛	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.2	6	40	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
5⅛	2⅝	CoopJr				10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	14	CoreLb	.28	1.0	23	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
31½	14¼	Cornlius	.80	5.2	7	16	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5½	1⅜	Cramer				1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	9½	CrestOil s	.16	.9	27	63	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+ ¼
32⅝	23	CrossAT	1.40	4.5	9	28	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅞
44½	30⅜	CwnCP s	.80	1.9	3	202	42⅞	40⅝	42¾	+2⅜
17¼	11⅞	CrutcR	.36	2.4	29	115	15⅝	15	15	— ½
28¾	16½	CrystlO s	.36	1.2	19	158	u29⅝	28⅝	29⅜	+ ⅞
21¼	13⅜	CubicCp	.60	4.2	5	23	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
21½	16⅜	Curtice	1.10b	5.5	6	26	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
5½	3¼	DCL			7	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
3½	2¼	DWG	.29t	11.	6	16	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅞	2¾	DamonC			7	1	2⅞	2⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	7⅞	Damson				126	19⅞	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11¼	5⅝	DataAc n	.30b	3.8	6	90	8	7⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	12⅝	Datapd	.30	1.8	12	58	17	16¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅞	9	DayMn	.75e	4.8	8	34	16¼	15¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	2½	Decoratr	.24	9.3	11	6	2⅝	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	12⅞	DelLabs	.48	3.6	11	3	13⅜	13¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	6⅞	DelnlO	.10e	.4	27	334	26	25½	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	14½	DevonGp s			4	z1550	19	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	2⅞	Digicon			40	207	u 9	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1⅞	1	Diodes				5	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
48⅜	29	DomeP g s				454	43⅝	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	19⅝	Domtr g	1.80a			23	19⅝	d19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	17½	DorcGs n	.20	.8	9	285	26⅝	25⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
7½	6⅞	DghtyB n	.30b	4.5	7	1	6⅞	d 6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
12½	6½	Downey s	.32	3.8	4	37	8¾	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅜	8¼	DrivHarr			7	2	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅝	15⅞	DplxPd	1	4.4	4	1	22¾	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅞	9	DurTst	.40a	3.4	11	49	11⅜	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
15¾	3	Dynlctn			71	165	10	9¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— E—E—E —								
5½	3½	EAC	.36	8.0	15	2	4½	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	13½	EarthRes	1	3.9	8	110	25⅝	25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅞	1¼	Edmos				26	1⅜	1⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	12¼	EDO s			9	112	u14¾	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅞	7	Ehren	.10a	1.3		45	8⅛	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
4¾	2¼	ElAudD			36	27	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
28½	15⅛	Electrog	1	4.9	7	35	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n			18	221	11⅝	11⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¼	6⅞	EmrRd			8	2	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12¾	5⅞	EngyRs	.24	1.9	24	54	12½	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
2¾	2⅛	Era Ind				1	2¼	2¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅞	3⅜	EtzLav	.20e	3.7	4	18	5⅜	5⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅜	12⅞	EvansAr	.40	3.1	8	8	12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	3	Exectve			6	8	3	d 2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— F—F—F —								
6¾	3½	FSF Ind	.12	3.2		19	3⅜	3⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	9⅞	Fabind s	.40	3.9	3	10	10¼	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

advertising professional

We are looking for an experienced advertising professional for a challenging career position with one of Europe's fastest growing engineering plastics manufacturers.

Reporting to the Marketing Communications Manager the right person will have a background in agency and/or client environments and proven ability to plan, organize and execute promotional programs. A grasp of total marketing concepts and business principals is essential.

He/she should be innovative, with a demonstrated ability to lead and direct the work of outside suppliers and advertising agencies. Excellent oral and written English, plus German and/or French is a must.

The position is based in the south west of Holland and will involve some travel.

If you are ready for this career move, send details in confidence to:

N.G. Kruf, Relations Manager
European Marketing & Sales Operations
General Electric Plastics B.V.
P.O. Box 117
4600 AC Bergen op Zoom-Holland

General Electric Plastics

Postbus 117, 4600 AC Bergen op Zoom, Holland
Tel.: (01640) 32911

Hunter Douglas n.v.

an international industrial group of companies headquartered in the Netherlands, quoted on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, among Fortune Magazine's "500 largest industrial corporations outside the U.S.A." and with world-wide recognition as a leading manufacturer and marketer of a wide range of branded durable, consumer, building and architectural products and of precision production machinery, seeks

GROUP AREA CONTROLLER(S)

to join the Group's corporate staff at the Rotterdam headquarters.

Background and Qualifications

- An academic and/or practical background of CPA or equivalent
- Totally fluent in English and German; additional fluency in Spanish would be a decided plus
- At least five years of successful career progression in the Controller's office of a large international corporation
- A financially expert businessman, aside from being a skilled technician

Activities and Responsibilities

- Report to the Group Controller of the Hunter Douglas Group and work with several operating companies on a staff basis
- Responsible for financial analysis, budgetary controls, reviews of financial and strategic plans, systems and procedures as well as management audits, in respect of the operating companies concerned
- The financial management link between Group Headquarters and the operating companies
- Live in the Netherlands, but travel extensively

We view this function and related activities as a "seeding ground" from which to promote successful executives to senior line management positions; compensation and benefits are therefore commensurate with the importance we attach to this key position.

Please send full curriculum vitae, in strictest confidence, to:

M.O.L. Lynton, Group Vice President Corporate Relations
HUNTER DOUGLAS N.V.
P.O. Box 5072, 3008 AB Rotterdam - The Netherlands.
Tel.: (010) - 84 44 44, extension 196.

HOOKER CHEMICAL CORPORATION - EUROPE
is recruiting for one of its operating divisions a

FINANCE MANAGER

This position is responsible for the budget cycle, accounting operations and procedures, financial planning, control and analysis in support of a European-wide business with sales and manufacturing locations in several countries.

The finance manager reports directly to the divisional managing director and functionally to the vice-president finance of Hooker-Europe.
He supervises a staff spread over several locations and countries.

The right candidate will be an MBA or have a professional accounting degree. He will have about 5 to 10 years professional experience, more recently at a comparable level. Knowledge of French, German, Spanish or Dutch apart from English is desirable.

The position is located in Brussels. Frequent short business trips are part of the job.

Please address your C.V. to:
HOOKER CHEMICAL CORPORATION- EUROPE
Avenue Louise 222 - B 19
1050 Brussels (Belgium)

ASSISTANT OPERATIONS MANAGER

for Steel Stock Holding Operation in Nigeria

Required: Single man, age about 30, fluent in English, with preferably experience in international commerce or forwarding fields.
Offered: Three years contract, free lodgings and transport, yearly leave, generous financial conditions.

Please apply with curriculum vitae and copies of references to:
METALCO GmbH,
Schwedenplatz 2/18, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

Export Manager

Northern Europe **c.£8,000+car**

Our client, a leading, highly profitable, consumer goods company, with a large and established worldwide market, requires an Export Sales Manager to report to the Export Sales Director.

They are about to engage in a major growth programme which includes the re-evaluation of all markets selling through distributors. Export volumes are expected to increase dramatically over the next three years.

A young export professional, aged 28-35, with at least two continental languages, ideally French and German, a proven track record in exports, a fast-moving consumer goods background and detailed understanding of distributor working is required. Scandinavian experience in addition to the rest of Northern Europe, would be particularly relevant.

Based on the UK in the London area, the successful candidate, male or female, will travel up to 50% of the time, mostly in Europe, and will be expected to make a contribution to marketing, market analysis, as well as dealer motivation and control.

An attractive salary with early review, a company car and normal large-company benefits, including medical cover and relocation, are offered.

Please send full details, quoting ref: AJM/646/ST, to A. J. Moxon, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Limited, 60, St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JB.
Please list separately any companies to whom you do not wish your application to be forwarded.

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD
MANAGEMENT SELECTION

EXPERIENCED GEOPHYSICIST

PENNZOIL NEDERLAND COMPANY has an opening in The Hague for an experienced Geophysicist to head the geophysical effort of an active and successful exploration group in the North Sea.

The selected applicant will be offered a salary competitive with Industry standards, excellent benefit programs and relocation expenses.

This position could ultimately offer opportunity to transfer into other International or U.S.A. areas where Pennzoil Company has active exploration operations.

Responsibilities will include supervision of contractors data acquisition and processing, staff development and heavy interpretation load.

Candidates should have a degree in geophysics or related field, be fluent in English and have a minimum of eight years experience, preferably in the North Sea. Those Geophysicists having qualifications as set forth above and wishing to apply for the position offered should forward their curriculum vitae to:

Exploration Manager

PENNZOIL NEDERLAND COMPANY

P.O. Box 13410
The Hague, Netherlands

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

T.E.F.L.

Full-time for training Dept.
of important French Company from
2 JANUARY 1980.

PARIS based but free to travel to Middle East for 2-3 month periods.
We are looking for a highly qualified,

well-organized TEACHER

with ESP experience (technical background).
Excellent salary and conditions.
Applicants must be native speakers and be in possession of French working papers or be EEC nationals.
All replies will be treated as confidential.
Send complete C.V. (including telephone number and photo) to N° 34947, CONTESSE PUBLICITE, 20, avenue de l'Opéra, 75040 PARIS cedex 01 who will forward.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST
Sales/Marketing Executive
Greek, 46, US & Swiss B post-graduate, 5 languages, 20 years int'l Sales/Marketing/General management experience w/top multinationals - consumer & diversified products. Free to travel-relocate, seeks challenging local or regional market growth responsibility.
Box 1622, Athens 126

CHEMICALS
and related products including machinery
Chemical Engineer with 20 years of vast technical sales experience and excellent business contacts in Western and especially Eastern Europe, seeks manager position with important organization. Background includes graduate studies in Germany and the U.S.A. Perfect knowledge of English, French and German. Also workable knowledge of Italian and Dutch. Actual residence in Belgium.
Please write to: Box D 1455, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	8	FairTex		4	4	3	3	3	
	-16	FairNob			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	8¾	FayDrg .24b	2.4	7	33	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
	4¾	FedRes		22	154	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
	3¾	Felmnt .25	.5	21	5	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	
	3⅛	Fidelco		5	4	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	2¼	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	1	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
		FischrP 1t	11.	8	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
	7⅝	FlightSf s.16	.6	19	14	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	
	2	FlaCap			15	2	2	2	
	7⅜	FlaRck .22a	1.6	8	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	3¼	FlowGen		15	19	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
	1½	Foodrm .50	11.	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		FooteM .45e	5.8	9	15	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
	2	FordCan g3.75t			z2160	44	d41	43½	+1½
	2⅜	ForestC .10	.7	14	13	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
	8¼	ForestLab		24		12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
	2¼	FrankRt .06e	.6		10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
	5½	Franks .36	4.4	6	33	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ¼
	3⅝	Friedm .24b	3.8	3	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
	7¼	Frianas .40	5.2	3	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	9	FrontA .20b	1.7	5	11	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
	3⅝	FrontA wt			1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —							
	1¼	GIExpl		6	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
		GIT			1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	3⅛	GRI .30	8.0	22	52	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
	1⅛	GTI			30	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	4¼	Galaxy .06t	1.5	5	3	4⅛	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	8¼	Garan .80	9.8	5	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
	2¼	Garland			2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	5½	GatLiet .40b	1.4	14	152	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅞
	1	Gaynor			3	1	1	1	
	7½	GelmSc n		16	7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
	3⅛	GnEmp .32b	8.0	4	2	4	4	4	
	3½	GenExp			158	4	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
	2	GnHous		3	25	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	2¼	Genisco		8	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	4⅛	GenvDr .10r	2.5	5	6	4	d 4	4	— ⅛
	3⅝	GerbSc .20	.5	16	53	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅜	GiantF s 1	6.3	5	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
	7⅞	GntYell 9.65e		8	59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	5	Glasrock .10	.7	25	4	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
	2¼	Glatfltr 1.20	4.7	5	10	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
	9½	Glnmr .88b	3.3	7	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
	7¾	Globein .70	7.6	12	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
	⅝	Glover			2	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
	2½	Gldblatt			3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
	2½	GldNugt .06t	.5	43	209	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
	7	GoldWH .44	6.8	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	⅝	Goldfield			60	1⅛	1	1	
	⅜	Gdrich wt			29	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
	9	GormR 1.20a	5.5	7	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
	8½	GouldT 1.28	9.9	7	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	6¼	GrahMt .20	2.9	15	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
	8⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.6	6	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
	6⅝	GranarA		98	30	10⅜	d 9¾	9¾	
	6	GtAmInd		4	10	8	8	8	
	4⅝	GtBasinP		120	178	18½	18	18	— ⅜
	9⅞	GtLkCh .32	.8	15	23	u38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Greenman		13	18	2	2	2	
11⅝	6⅛	GREIT .40	4.0	18	5	10	10	10	
27⅝	17⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.4	7	7	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
28	14⅝	Guilford .88	3.3	3	27	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ¼
		Guilford wt			10	13½	13⅛	13½	
100⅞	28⅝	GlfCan g1.60			631	89⅞	88⅝	89½	+1½
15⅝	5¼	Gulfstrm		6	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— H—H—H —							
22½	9⅝	HallsM .90	4.6	6	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7⅜	4¼	Hamptn .65t	15.	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	5½	HanSqRt			15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Harland 1	3.2	10	18	31⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Hasbro .05t		5	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	HawalA			1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	HlthCh		22	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	HeinWr .39e	5.0	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Heinick .10	1.1	15	199	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
3⅝	1¼	HeltmMtg			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6	HIGInc .12r	1.8	6	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
16½	8½	HIShear .40	2.9	5	38	18⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
14	4⅝	Hlotrnic .20	1.4	15	66	14	13½	14	+ ½
4⅜	2⅝	Hofman .20	6.7	7	3	3	3	3	
13¾	6⅝	HollyCp		13	21	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
39	15	Hormel 1.48	4.3	6	7	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
19⅜	7	HoraHar		19	74	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	HoseMf .68	5.9	17	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	HousRon .50b	8.0	4	10	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	HouseVl		8	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	HouOM .80	3.9	13	407	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅛
21½	17⅛	HouO pf1.69	8.1		52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	7⅜	HowelC .40	1.2	6	56	33½	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Howell .10e	2.1	22	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	24	HubelA 1.56	5.5	7	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
34	23⅝	HpbellB 1.56	5.4	7	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	Hubbl pf2.06	9.3		1	22⅛	d22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	HuckMf .32a	1.7	7	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
11½	7⅛	HudsnGn		4	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
79⅝	39	HudBO s			2	24 u81	78½	81	+4
7⅝	4¼	HuntH .20	3.1	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	33⅝	HuskyO g 1			59	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ½
		— I—I—I —							
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	3.1	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	IRT Pr .57e	5.8	15	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2 5-16	1 9-16	ImpGp .12e	6.9	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Imperind s		3	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	19⅝	ImpOilA g1.20			431	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅜	InflightSv			6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	12	Instron .40	1.9	5	11	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
1½	1	InstrSys		17	543	1⅛	d15-16	1	
14⅝	5⅝	IntegRes		8	69	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	IntClyGs g.32			285	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
11⅜	10⅝	Intrmk s.16	1.4	4	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	IntBnknt		6	319	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5½	IntCtrls n		6	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	IntFdSvc			23	1	1	1	— ⅛
36⅝	18	IntGenl 1.40	4.9	4	2	28½	28½	28½	
7⅝	4⅝	IntProt .30	5.7	4	35	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw .60	10.	6	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	IntStrtch		14	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	InvestFla			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Ionics		10	9	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34½	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.7	8	53	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Irvinind .10	2.6		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	1	5	5	5	
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.9	7	129	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	29.	4	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
7⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	9.6	47	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	2⅝	JuniperP		72	296	11⅞	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
18½	7⅝	Jupiter		2	13	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
		— K—K—K —							
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisin .75c			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	5⅛	Kalistad n		14	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1½	⅜	KaneMil wt			5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅝	3⅝	KapokT		20	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	8½	KenaiCp		19	340	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.6	5	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Kev Co .30	6.3	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Key Pb n		.57	47	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅛	2½	KinArk		10	64	3½	3¼	3⅜	
25	15⅝	KingRd s .32	2.0	5	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
37½	17¼	KirbyEx		9	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Knogo n		9	9	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	KobnStr		3	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
		— L—L—L —							
5⅛	3	LSB .23t	5.9	7	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	LaBarge .06	3.4	16	26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	4.1	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	LaPnt		10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g			2	3 7-16	3⅝	3⅝	+1-16
11	4⅝	Landmk		76	39	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	Laneco .20a	1.8	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	3.3	7	14	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
6½	3	LeePh		9	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
15⅝	11⅜	LehighP		4	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
6⅜	2⅛	LeisureT		3	30	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅝	5	LibtyFb .56t	10.	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅝	Lightolr .24	2.7	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10½	4	LincAm		10	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	LloydsE			147	2	1⅞	2	
3½	2⅛	Lodge .08e	2.9	7	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.5	10	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	13	LoewT wt			58	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
17	10½	Logicon		8	35	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
8½	3⅝	LundyEl		6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12	7¼	Lydall .70	8.5	6	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5⅛	2⅛	LynchCp		2	6	4⅛	4	4	
		— M—M—M —							
17½	12	MI Fnd .28e	1.6	7	3	17½	17½	17½	
6½	3⅝	MPO		7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7	5	Macks .20	3.5	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Macrod		25	37	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
19⅝	17	MePS 1.84	11.	4	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
16¼	7½	Mngood		15	5	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	MonrC .60	5.5	6	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda		6	741	1-16	1	1 1-16	+1-16
21⅝	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	MrshF		1	5	2½	2½	2½	
12⅝	4⅛	Marshin		17	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	MartPr .40	4.4	6	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Masind .20	2.4		69	8⅝	7¼	8¼	+1
36⅝	16¼	MHRsh s.20	.6	17	5	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	9½	Matrix s		14	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	MaulTec .14	3.5	80	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
1 13-16	⅜	McCro wt			2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8⅞	3⅝	McCulO		9	2830	u 9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅝	McKean		2	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
23½	14⅛	Means 1.20	5.9	7	26	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.5	4	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	MedalnGp		15	1	6	6	6	
19⅛	10⅛	Meenan n.24	1.4	7	35	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
12⅝	7⅛	Megaint .28	3.2	3	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b	5.4	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
12	7⅛	MetPro .15	1.6	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Metex .40	3.9	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	19⅝	Metsth .32	1.4	20	33	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	MichGen		15	18	2⅛	2	2	
12¼	5	MchSug .40	3.7	7	177	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	MidldCo .30	3.5	4	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.5	7	37	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+1
11½	6½	Miller H		5	10	9	9	9	— ⅛
51	42⅝	MinPpf 5	11.		z25	45	45	45	—1
8	2⅝	MissnIT		6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28½	20	MitchlE s.20	.7	16	422	u29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+2½
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	2.7	8	16	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg .44	8.6	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅝	12⅝	Moog .40b	2.8	10	6	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
11	8	MattSM .20	2.5	4	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
27	16⅝	MtVMll 1a	4.1	4	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ½
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr .60	5.5	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	2½	Movielab .52t	11.	4	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
18⅝	11	NFC n .20	1.3	10	56	15½	15	15	+ ⅜
15⅛	9⅛	Napco .20	1.6	8	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Nardo .24	2.9	7	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	NCnvSt n.60	4.2	10	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	
20⅛	12⅝	NIHIIE		8	6	17½	17¼	17½	
6⅝	1⅝	NKinney			65	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅜	NIParog			2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10½	5	NIPatent			135	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
5½	4⅝	NtSlvr .20e	4.4		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6½	3⅝	NtSpinn .24	5.6	4	12	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	7.2	9	89	10⅝	10	10	— ½
28½	17⅝	NHomp .80a	4.2	6	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	NIdria .06e	3.4	9	159	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
23½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	1.6	47	12	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅝	NProc .55e	8.6	7	47	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	20⅝	NYTim .90	4.1	9	23	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
12½	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.8		5	10½	10½	10½	
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	4.3	6	8	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt			2	5-16	¼	¼	—1-16
30⅝	18⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.1	6	9	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Noelind			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	Nolex		13	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12¾	7½	Norin .40	4.0	3	20	10⅛	10	10	— ½
13	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	13.		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
13⅝	6½	Nortek .08	1.1	5	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15	NoARoy .24	1.5	5	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
17½	8½	NoCdO g		26	119	17½	17	17	— ¼
13¼	10¼	NoelBk n1.08	10.	5	7	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		7	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	20½	Numac g.07t			343	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ¼
		— O—O—O —							
9⅝	2¼	OEA .20e	3.1	12	15	6½	6½	6½	
17½	9⅝	Oakwd .12b	1.0	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.64	6.5	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	4.1	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2⅝	Ormand		7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	OxfordFt		3	5	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	4½	OzarkA .15e		4	38	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅜	PF Ind		15	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	11.		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
15	11⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		14	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	10	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
14	10	PGEpfE 1.25	11.		30	11⅝	10	11⅝	+1¼
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfG 1.20	11.		57	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
25½	18¼	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		6	19	18⅝	19	
27⅝	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
29⅝	20⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		29	22⅝	21⅝	22½	— ⅛
12½	8⅝	PGEpfH 1.12	12.		4	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
25⅝	19⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		140	21	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
22½	16	PGEpfP 2.05	12.		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅞
21½	15	PGEpfM 1.96	11.		13	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+1⅛
24	17⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22¼	16½	PGEpfZ 2.04	12.		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12½	9⅛	PGEpfI 1.09	12.		1	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
48⅞	36	PacLt pf4.48	12.		z10	35½	d35½	35½	— ½
47	34	PacLt pf4.50	13.		z160	36	36	36	— ¼
50½	38	PacLt pf4.75	12.		z100	40	40	40	+2
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	4.5	11	2	22	22	22	— ¼
15⅝	9⅝	PacScle .40	3.3	6	56	12	11¼	12	+ ⅜
20¼	14½	PageP g n			279	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	PallCp .52	1.4	15	77	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
24½	13⅝	Paradyn n		21	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
8¼	3¼	ParkEl		8	8	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
30⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.4	10	56	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅜
14	7	Patagon		5	17	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
10⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .32b	3.4	7	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt			9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	10½	PenEM .80a	4.7	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16¼	13⅝	PenTr 1.20	8.5	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .55t	17.	20	73	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
24¼	14⅝	PenRE 1.65	7.5	10	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
6¼	3½	PenobS .20	4.1	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅝	10⅝	Penril n .15	1.3	10	4	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
1½	1	Pentron		8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅝	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.4	5	10	29	29	29	
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	5.0	6	11	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	9½	Perini .40	3.2	8	4	12½	12½	12½	
17¼	13½	PetLew s		13	320	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	13.		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	7⅛	PhilLD .68r	9.4	3	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix			2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16⅝	7⅝	PicNPay .32	2.4	7	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	PlonrSys		1	30	4⅝	4	4⅝	
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVa .56	10.	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38½	24⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.5	6	7	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzain n		9	353	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅝
10	5⅛	Plantind		24	86	9	8½	9	+ ½
9½	7⅝	PlyGm .40b	4.5	4	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Polaron		2	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24	14⅝	PostICp n .50	3.1	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
23½	12⅝	PrairieO g		21	15	21	20½	20½	
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	9.1	6	16	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	4¼	PrattRd .30	6.0	7	20	5⅛	5	5	
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.7	8	18	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
16⅝	10½	PrpCT 1.42e	8.9	11	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.2	13	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	PsSP pfC2.34	12.		24	20	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
26⅝	22	PsSP pfD2.34	11.		2	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
16⅝	7⅝	PulteH s .32	3.0	3	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10¼	4⅝	PuntaG		5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	11.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
8⅝	6½	Qualinn n.40e	5.7	2	11	7	6⅞	7	
10	6⅝	Quebcr g.25e	2.6		21	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
		— R—R—R —							
4⅝	2½	REDM		5	16	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	RET			16	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18	9	RHMed .20r	1.3	9	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅝	2¼	RSC .10	3.1	14	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅝	RnchEx .30e	1.6	8	10	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	11⅝	RangrO g			180	38	37	37⅝	+1
36⅝	21½	Ransbrg 1.20	3.8	7	17	32	31⅝	32	— ⅛
4	2	RapAm wt			25	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5⅝	2	RathP			25	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	Raylnd .40	1.8	15	118	23	21⅝	22½	+1
12⅝	9½	RlIncT 1.40	14.	4	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw			10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6¼	4	RefgTr .28	5.9	3	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	8⅝	RepalB .72	5.1	7	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.6	6	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.9	3	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	34⅝	RepNY 2	5.6	5	27	36	35½	35½	—1
19½	11⅝	ReshCot .24	1.7	8	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
54⅝	20½	Resrt A		4	322	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ¼
22⅛	11⅛	Resrt wt			38	13⅝	13	13⅝	
83⅝	27	Resrt B		5	z450	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	RestAssc		6	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		7	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	RioIOil n		14	67	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	3.0	3	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
8¼	4	Richton .44	11.	20	10	4	4	4	
61⅞	28⅝	RileyCo		11	134	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	
14⅝	5⅝	Robntch			78	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Roblin .12	2.0	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	10	Rockway 1b	8.3	5	2	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
28⅝	18	Rogers s .12	.6	12	19	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Rossmr		6	13	5	4⅝	5	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			14	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7	Rudick .42e	5.8	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Rusco			37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	RBW Cp		4	2	2⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10	Russell .56	4.9	4	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	6.0	8	1	4	4	4	
12⅛	8¼	SGL .30b	3.0	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SMD		4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	9½	Salem .40a	2.7	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SCarlo .07e	2.7		9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
10	6⅝	SDgo pf .88	10.		26	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ½
10⅛	7	SDgo pf .90	11.		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
25	18⅝	SDgo pf2.47	13.		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	SFRRE 1.76	7.7	16	10	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
3	7-16	SFRE wt			33	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ¼
14¼	5½	Sandgte .40	4.9	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9	7	SoundrL s.30	4.0	6	1	7½	7½	7½	
6⅝	4⅝	ScheibE .56	12.	18	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
20⅝	13⅝	Schnult 1a	5.5	4	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2¼	Schiller		7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Schrodr .04t		66	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.7	6	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
4½	2⅝	SciMgt .10	3.1	7	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
44½	29⅝	Scope .65	1.5	7	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
59	20⅝	ScurryR g		10	2	57½	57	57½	+ ½
13½	5⅝	Sealctro .94t	7.4	6	35	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Seaport			7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	2⅝	Searsind		6	6	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		11	33	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Servo		2	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50b	3.7	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	4½	ShoerS .40e	6.4	5	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
11	7½	Sharon s .50	4.5	7	41	u11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	SheltrR		4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	18½	Showbt 1	5.1	7	6	19½	19½	19½	
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	3.4	6	21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
22	10¼	Silainc .10e	.5	6	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron		11	6	4½	4½	4½	
28½	23⅝	SonderB .40	1.4	9	4	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
8⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.7	3	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
16⅝	12⅝	SCEd pf1.45	11.		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
93	85⅝	SCEd pf8.54	9.7		10	88	88	88	— ¼
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	11.		10	21½	21½	21½	+1½
25⅝	22⅝	SwFIB pf2.18	9.5		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	9	SpectyR		5	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	
15	6⅛	Spector .43e	4.1	4	6	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
6	3½	Spectro .19t	4.3		30	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.2	8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	3⅝	Spencer .16	4.0	7	10	4	4	4	
27½	19⅝	StdAlln 1	4.2	4	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	6⅝	StdMetl		156	16	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Stange .20	3.3	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Stanwd		4	20	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	3½	StarrtHo .30	7.3	4	85	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
23½	16¼	StepnCh .92	4.4	7	6	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	1	SterlEl		5	6	1	1	1	
3⅛	2⅛	SterlExt .05t			3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
22⅝	6¼	StrutW .30b	1.5	18	11	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.7	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair .60a	5.6	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
47⅝	15⅝	Sundnc .16b	.4		211	45⅝	44½	45¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	10¼	SupFdS .40b	3.6	6	3	11	11	11	+ ⅛
12⅝	5¼	Suplnd s.25	4.4	4	44	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.5	5	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
45	29⅝	Supron s.24	.5	28	60	44⅝	44	44½	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Susqueh		6	40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
7⅛	3⅝	Synlov .30b	4.4	9	76	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
44⅛	30⅝	Syntex 1.10	3.0	10	393	37	34⅝	37	+1⅜
24⅛	18⅝	Sysco s .40	2.1	7	x10	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
17⅝	10⅝	SystEng		12	176	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅝	SysPln .20	5.2	3	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	5¼	TEC .40	6.7	7	2	6	6	6	
3⅝	1⅝	TFI		5	23	2⅛	2	2	
19⅝	9¼	TabPd .20	1.4	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14	8	TandB .40	3.3	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10	5¼	Tannet .28b	5.1	4	10	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Tasty 1.20b	12.		1	10	d10	10	— ¼
4	1¼	TechSym		9	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp		9	3	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	TechTp .52t	26.		18	2	2	2	— 2
6½	3⅝	Techrol .24	4.4	5	12	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
62½	23⅝	TelonR		52	24	55½	55	55	+ ¼
32	15⅝	Telflex .40	1.6	10	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13⅝	Telscl .60	4.1	10	15	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
3⅝	1½	Tenna			21	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		3	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	TerroC .10t			90	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	5¼	TetraT			5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	TexlAir .16	2.0	7	53	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
1	½	ThorCp			5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
5½	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	1.1	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.7	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell		4	11	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	5.0	3	1	5	5	5	
77	63⅝	TolEd pf7.76	12.		z110	65	65	65	
10⅝	4⅝	ToppsG .21t			12	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp .80	6.2	5	2	13	13	13	
27⅝	12⅝	TotlPet g.32			478	25⅝	23⅝	25½	+1¼
19¼	6⅛	TotPet wt			370	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+1⅜
3⅝	2⅛	TownCtry		10	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¼	16⅛	Towner n		52	130	u23⅝	21	23	+2
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.7	6	31	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	TransOil .05e	.4		149	12½	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
7	5⅝	TrnsTec n.24	3.7	9	18	6⅝	6½	6½	
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.9	7	7	7	6⅞	7	
9⅝	7	TriSM .80	8.6	4	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14⅝	8½	TrltnOG n			188	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¼	TuboMx s		12	662	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ¼
31	24⅝	TurnrC 2	7.1	6	13	28	28	28	— ¼
7⅝	3½	TwinFr .20	5.0	6	30	4	3⅝	4	
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7⅛	U&I			51	4	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	UIP .24	4.6	9	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
7⅛	2⅛	UNA .20	4.3	3	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	URS .40b	5.6	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Unimax		11	6	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ¼
7⅝	6⅛	Unimax pf			1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	UAirPd .64b	4.0	9	6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	5.3	38	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp			14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	6⅛	UNitCp pf			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	USFltr .36	2.9	7	87	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	UnRltT .87e	9.4	11	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
⅛	1-64	UnRltT wt			1	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdium		15	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20⅝	13⅝	USRbR 1a	5.8	8	5	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	6½	UnityB		8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	UnivRs .32	1.4	21	172	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
10	4⅝	Valle's .81t	17.	14	6	5	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac .80	9.4		11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
8⅝	5½	Valspar .36	4.6	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	ValueL .06e	2.3		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	5	Vernitrn .10	1.5	5	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6½	3	Vertiple		4	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
9½	1⅝	Vesely		217	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
2½	1½	Viatech			10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		3	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
7⅛	4⅝	Virco .16b	3.5	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Vishay		8	84	10½	9⅝	10½	+1½
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	3.4	9	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Voplex .52	5.9	4	7	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
7⅛	3½	VulcCp .20a	3.8	3	5	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC .02t		58	133	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6½	Wackht .40b	5.7	6	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	WadelEq			10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.4	51	351	u29½	28½	28½	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.05e	.3	7	33	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ½
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	2.7	14	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
30⅝	17	Wang B s.16	.5	23	272	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	22	51	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.2	3	14	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅛	WshPst s.36	1.7	7	24	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
31⅝	20⅝	WRIT 2.12	8.2	13	1	26	26	26	— ¼
19⅝	14⅝	Withtrd n		15	113	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ½
3⅝	2⅝	Weiman			6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19½	8⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.8	7	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Wellco .12e	2.5		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn s.70	3.1		419	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅜
38⅝	13¼	WstFin .52	2.2	3	51	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	WPacRR n		2	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
12¾	3⅝	Whippny .20	2.0		10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Whitehall		7	20	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
12⅝	3¼	Wichita .45t	3.5	43	117	u12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG n		2	6	1¼	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	WilsnB .15t			13	1½	1½	1½	
22	10⅝	Wincorp .40	2.8	36	3	14½	14½	14½	
11½	5⅝	WkWear .40	4.1	6	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	11½	Wraltr .05e	.3		32	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
1 11-16	⅜	WrightH g			21	1¼	1	1 1-16	— ⅛
17⅝	11	Wynns s .48	3.5	6	95	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
15	11⅝	WymBn .72	6.1	6	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
		— X—Y—Z —							
6⅞	2	Xonics			3	3½	3	3	— ⅛
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	5.4	3	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

PENETRATING THOUGHTS ON THE THIRD WORLD BY JONATHAN POWER.
International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 22, 1979

...ers in Canadian funds.
...es cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
	...tl Prce	$17⅞	16⅝	17⅛	
	...nico E	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	...ro Ind A	490	485	485	
	...la Gas A	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
	...la Nat	$70½	70½	70½	+3½
	...n Bonza	$36	35⅝	35⅝	
	...dres W A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	...gus C pr	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
	...bestos	$37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
	...co A	$16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
	... Can	$39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
	...nk N S	$22¼	22	22	— ⅛
	...alor Res	$18½	18½	18½	— ½
	...amalea	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
	...enda M	$22½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
	...CFP	$21⅝	20½	21⅝	+1⅛
	... Phone	$16	15⅝	16	
	...runswk	$9	9	9	
	...dd Can	$8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	...AE	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
	...d Frv	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	...d Pow A	$42	42	42	+ ⅛
	...mflo	$14⅝	14	14	
	...Nor West	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	...Packrs	$30	30	30	
	...n Perm	$18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
	...n Trust	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
	...ableny A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	...n Cel	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	... Bk Com	$24	23⅝	23⅝	
	... Inve	$33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	
	... Tire A	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
	...Utilities	$18	17⅝	18	
	...ra	$14⅛	13⅝	14	
	...lanese	495	490	495	+ 5
	...erakee	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
	...n Distrb	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
	...ns Gas	$25⅝	25	25⅝	
	...n Fordy	320	320	320	+10
	...nwest	$6	6	6	— ⅛
	...eska R	$11	10⅝	11	
	...algmt	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	...ush Intl	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ¼
	...prus	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	...ar Res	$16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	...on Dev	$12	11⅝	11⅝	
	...on A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	...nlson	$33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ 1
	...icknsn	$8	7½	7½	— ⅛
	... Bridge	$34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
	...fasco A	$32	31⅝	32	+ ½
	...m Store	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	... Pont A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
	...lex L A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	...ectham A	400	400	400	
	...mco	$10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	...ican C	$8⅝	8	8	+ ⅛
	...bro Nik A	$64½	64	64½	+ ½
	...ad Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	...rancana	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
800	Fraser	$14½	14	14½	— ⅛
400	G M Res	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4250	G Distrb w	175	168	168	—17
7280	Gibraltar	$9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
540	Graft G	$15	15	15	+ ¼
100	Granduc	220	220	220	— 5
50	GL Forest	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ½
2750	Greyhnd	$24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
500	Hard Crp A	243	240	243	+ 3
1200	Harlequin	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2900	Hawker	$15⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
1370	Hayes D	$9	9	9	
561	H Bay Co	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21190	IAC	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
200	Indal	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2308	Int Mogul	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8349	Inter Pipe	$17	16⅝	16⅝	
600	Ivaco	$14⅝	14½	14½	
1830	Jannock	$10	10	10	
3100	Kaiser Re	$29½	29¼	29⅝	
10500	Kam Kotia	$5	5	5	
100	Kelsey H	$22½	22½	22½	— ½
2515	Kerr Add	$12½	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
3873	Labatt A	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
100	Lab Min	$44½	44½	44½	
1800	Lacana	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
850	LOnt Cem	$5	495	5	
1222	LL Lac	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4766	Lob Co A	385	375	375	
420	Lob Co B	380	380	380	+ 5
200	Mclan H A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
8695	MB Ltd	$21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ 1
300	McGraw H	$9	8⅝	9	+ ½
200	Est Mirtlc	181	181	181	+ 2
2200	Mitel Corp	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
150	Molson A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
300	Molson B	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
15923	Moore	$33	32⅝	33	+ ¼
1460	Murphy	$29	29	29	
960	Nat Trust	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
16802	Noranda	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
11390	Norcen	$28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
750	NTecm B w	$27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
250	Nowsco W	$38	38	38	— ⅜
6119	Oakwood P	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
10655	Ocelot B	$29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
105	Oshawa A	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
9718	Pace Pet	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
300	Pamour A	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2300	PanCan P	$63	63	63	
3000	Pembina	$9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
400	Petrofina	$44½	44	44	— ½
6250	Peyto Oils	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
6500	Place G	290	279	290	+10
800	Placer	$36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
2600	Rom	$9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
400	Redpath	$12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
1154	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
1865	Reichhold	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
1135	Revnu Prp	129	127	129	+ 1
2200	Roman	$42½	41⅝	42½	+1½
1740	Rothmon	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
18452	Sceptre	$9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
52	Scotts A	$14	13½	13½	
10882	Shell Can	$33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
1700	Sherritt	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
110	S Sears A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1500	Slater Stl	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
7465	Southm	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
100	St Brodcst	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15010	Stelco A	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
5495	Sulpetro B	$17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
400	Suncor pr	$27	27	27	+ ½
5680	Teck Cor A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3146	Teck Cor B	$17½	17⅛	17½	
1100	Teledyne	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
2127	Tex Can	$80	79½	79½	— ½
3900	Thom N A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
27607	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
100	Torstar B	$21	21	21	— ½
1940	Traders A	$13½	13⅛	13½	
1900	Trns Mt	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5264	TrCan PL	$23¼	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
4827	Turbo Cl B	$16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4758	UGas A	$11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
14450	Union Oil	$39½	36	38⅛	+3⅛
150	U Keno	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
1200	U Siscoe	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
810	Un Carbid	$23	23	23	+ ⅛
250	Versil Cor	$18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
908	Vestgron	$13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
450	Weldwod	$18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
1000	West Mine	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14660	Weston	$27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Woodwd A	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
210	Yk Bear	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

Total sales 2,995,605 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 22, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
2324	Bnk Mont	$22	21⅝	21⅝	
360	Can Cmt	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
300	Cdn Ind	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
801	Con Bath	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2200	FCA Inf	305	305	305	
2548	Power Cp	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
2138	Royal Bk	$36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
9733	RoyTrstco	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛

Total sales 499,938 shares.

Canadian Indexes

November 23, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	307.26	304.90
Toronto	1,651.70	1,633.80

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

European Gold Markets

November 23, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	390.15	392.00	—1.15
Zurich	392.50	392.25	—2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	410.47	410.22	—1.62

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Spain's Prices Up 1.1%

MADRID, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ) — Spain's consumer price index rose 1.1 percent in October, up 15.5 percent from a year earlier at a provisional 180 percent of its 1976 base, the statistics institute said today.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.80
Albert Heijn	79.80
Algemeenbank	322.50
Amrobank	66.00
A'Dam Rub	45.50
Fokker	23.00
Heineken	74.00
H.V.A.	48.50
Hoogovens	23.30
K.L.M.	73.50
Nat. Nedder	114.20
Pakhoed	49.30
Philips	21.60
Robeco	161.80
Rolinco	140.50
Rorento	106.60
Royal Dutch	153.50
Unilever	113.90
Van Ommeren	205.00
VMF-Stork	38.80

Anp-Cbs Index: 84.90
Previous: 84.90

Brussels

Arbed	2,140
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,505
Cockerill	336
Electrobel	6,490
GB-Inno-BM	2,360
Hoboken	2,680
Petrofina	5,310
Ph. Gevaert	960
Soc. Generale	1,580
Solvay	2,360
Un. Miniere	682

Bourse Index: 127.39
Previous: 127.16

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	37.10
B.A.S.F.	137.10
Bayer	123.80
Commerzbank	187.00
Cont. Gummi	46.50
Daimler	242.00
Demag	140.80
Deutsche Bnk	252.50
Dresdner Bnk	192.30
Hoechst	121.90
Hoesch	37.70
Karstadt	246.00
Kaufhof	190.00
K.H.D.	204.00
Lufthansa	79.50
Mannesman	133.90
Metallgesell.	249.00
Neckermann	128.00
RWE new	183.20
Schering	204.50
Siemens	252.50
Thyssen	79.70
Varta	163.00
Veba	141.20
Volkswagen	180.00

Siemens Index: 134.84
Previous: 133.23

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$8.95
Anglo-Am	0.83
Barclays Bnk	3.91
Beecham Gp	1.17
BICC	0.95
Boots	1.56
Bowater	1.42
BAT Ind.	2.45
BOC Int'l	0.53
Brit. Pet.	3.66
Burmah	1.76
Chartered	1.71
Cadbury Sc.	0.54
Cons.Gold Fds	3.41
Courtaulds	0.80
De Beer D	$7.44
Distillers	2.15
Dunlop	0.49
E Mus Ind	1.34
Free St Ged	35⅝
GEC	3.27
GKN	2.40
Glaxo Gp	3.96
Gt'Un St	3.30
Guinness	1.66
Hawker-Sidd	1.54
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.52
Imps	0.75
Marks & Spen.	0.84
Metal Box	2.36
Plessey	1.09
Rand Mines	$47¼
Rank Org.	1.82
Royal Dutch	36¼
R.T.Z.	3.05
Shell	3.46
Thorn (A)	3.04
Tube Invest.	2.58
Ultramar	4.00
Union-Carb.	$10.00
Vickers	1.05
War L3½	0.28 3/16
West Deep	$24⅝
West Drief	$59⅛
West Hold	$39½
Woolworth	0.57
ZCI	0.13½

F.T. 30 Index: 408.60
Previous: 412.80

Milan

Bastogi	640.00
ERBA	2,325.00
ErcMarelli	310.00
Fiat	2,169.00
Finsider	90.25
Generali	41,800.00
IFI	2,370.00
Italgas	714.00
Italsider	290.00
LaRinas	98.00
Montedis	148.50
Olivetti	1,329.00
Pirelli	1,945.00
Snia Visco	722.00

BCI Index: 81.23
Previous: 82.13

Paris

Air Liquide	456.00XD
BSN	870.00
Carrefour	1,549.00
Cim Lafarge	256.00
Cie Bancaire	362.00
CFP	260.00
CGE	332.50
CCF	148.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,320.00
Ferodo	319.00
Gen Occident	282.00
Imetal	64.40
L Oreal	651.00
Mach Bull	61.50
Michelin	855.00
Moet Henn	519.00
Moulinex	81.90
Paribas	225.50
PUK	95.40
Penarroya	50.40
Perrier	278.00
Peugeot	259.50
Rh Poulenc	136.20
Saclior	23.90
St Gobain	131.40
Suez	269.00
Telemecan	722.00
Thomson	282.40
Usinor	13.50

Agefi Index: 127.80
Previous: 125.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,145
Buehrle	2,390
B Boveri	1,775
Cib Geigy	1,210
Cr Suisse	2,190
Fisher	720
HofRochN	6,600
Nestle	3,370
Sandoz	4,100
Ste B. Suisse	381
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,320

SBC Index: 324.40
Previous: 326.50

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 23, 1979

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
13⅝ - 13¾	8⅜ - 8½	2 11/16-13/16	16⅝ - 17⅛	12¾ - 13
14 11/16 - 14 13/16	9 1/16 - 9 3/16	3 15/16-4 1/16	17 - 17⅛	13¾ - 14
14⅝ - 14⅞	8⅞ - 9	3 15/16-4 1/16	16⅞ - 17⅛	13⅝ - 14
14⅜ - 14⅝	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	4 9/16-11/16	16¾ - 16 15/16	13⅞ - 14⅛
13⅝ - 13⅞	8½ - 8⅝	4⅛ - 4⅜	16 - 16¼	13⅞ - 14¼

Currency Rates

...eading across this table of the November 23, 1979 closing inter-... foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur-...s in the national currencies of each of the following financial ...s (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
...am	1.9645	4.251	111.62*	47.54*	0.2392	—	6.883*	118.90*	37.84*
(a)	28.55	61.895	16.22	6.91225	3.4745*	14.542	—	17.301	5.499
...t	1.7605	3.802	—	42.59*	2.139x	89.60*	6.166*	106.60*	33.88*
...b)	2.161	—	3.8045	8.934	1,778.00	4.2495	61.70	3.571	11.216
	822.80	1,778.80	466.95	198.98	—	418.40	28.787	497.60	158.24
...k (c)	—	2.1645	1.7585	4.1345	N.A.	1.96575	N.A.	1.65025	N.A.
	4.136	8.9385	234.65*	—	5.026x	210.35*	14.4715*	250.08*	79.55*
	1.653	3.5721	93.8805*	39.98305*	0.20085	84.10075*	5.7878*	—	31.84815*
	1.40818	0.651935	2.48009	5.82141	1,158.58	2.76778	40.2176	2.32983	7.32183

...r values: Belgian financial franc: 28.985; Canadian $: 1.1762; Danish krone: 5.207; Escudo: ... Fin. mark: 3.7655; Hong Kong $: 5.013; Irish £: 2.0965; Israeli £: 32.50; Norw. krone: 5.0195; ...36.36; Schilling: 12.67; Singapore $: 2.1885; Swedish krona: 4.2126; Yen: 249.40.
...ling: 1.034 Irish £.
...ommercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. ...gainst Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.
...: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
...ng rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

...ernational Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 23, 1979

...ollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
...8-89	88½	89½
...ina 9⅝-84	90½	91½
...3 7½-82	92⅝	93⅝
...la 8⅝-91	83¼	84¼
...la 8¼-92	80	81
...⅝-87	83	85
...1 7½-84	85½	86½
...rs 8½-92	82½	83½
...7⅝-85	83⅝	84⅝
...n 7⅝-87	81	83
...ial 9⅝-87	89½	90½
...⅝-83	91	92
...9⅝-89	88⅝	89⅝
...H.H. 9⅝-86	89⅝	90⅝
...tR 8⅝-86	83⅝	84⅝
...ngs 8⅝-81	92⅝	93⅝
...-86	89½	90½
...o 10¼-91	88½	89½
...oods 7½-91	79	80
...ntal 9⅝-86	89½	90½
...t. 10-94	86	87
...on 10⅛-84	92⅛	93⅛
...ern. 9⅝-94	86½	87½
...5-83	85⅛	86⅛
...⅝-82	91	92
...⅝-84	85⅛	86⅛
...93	85½	86½
...⅝-97	78½	79½
...⅝-86	90½	91½
...84	87	88
...6-93	80½	81½
...6(Nov.)	86⅛	87⅛
...na 8½-83	90⅛	91⅛
...⅝-84	91⅛	92⅛
...19½-86	88	89
...r 10-89	86⅛	87⅛
...7⅝-86	89⅝	90⅝
...rken 8½-87	84½	85½
...⅝-85	91⅝	92⅝
...⅝-89	87½	88½
...sf 9⅝-84	88	90
...ill 9½-86	85	87
...Bay 10-94	89½	90½
...ia 9-82	89	91
...-89	86½	87½
Kennecott 9½-86	86⅝	87⅝
Kidde W. 8½-85	80½	81½
Kockums 8-83	90	91
Manitoba 8⅝-83	90	91
Manitoba 9½-89	86⅝	87⅝
Michelin 10-94	85⅝	86⅝
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	90⅝	91⅝
NBrunswick 9-83	91¼	92¼
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	85	86
Newfoundld 10-94	88½	89½
NZealand 8½-83	90½	91½
Norskhyd 8½-92	82½	83½
Norway 9½-84	91½	92½
NScotia 9⅝-89	87⅝	88⅝
Occidental 10⅛-84	93½	94½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81⅛	82⅛
Penney JC 8½-83	89½	90½
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	91⅝	92⅝
Pepsico 9⅝-84	91⅝	92⅝
Portland 10-84	89⅝	90⅝
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	87⅝	88⅝
Queb. Pro. 9-95	78⅝	79⅝
Saabscania 8½-89	77⅝	78⅝
Shell 8-84	86⅝	87⅝
Shell 7½-87	81½	82½
Stlnd 8⅝-88	87	88
StatOil 9⅝-89	88	89
Sweden 9⅝-84	91⅝	92⅝
Transocean 8-86	87½	88½
Unilever 9⅝-87	88	89
UnOil 7½-87	85⅝	86⅝
UnBis 9-89	85⅝	86⅝
Utah 8-87	87	88
Vwagen 7⅝-87	81	82
Warner L. 9-84	91	92

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	68½	70½
BBC 4½-93	88½	90½
Beatrice 6¼-91	91	93
Beatrice 4½-92	78½	80½
Beecham 6⅛-92	94½	96
Boots 6⅝-93	86½	87½
Borden 6⅝-91	88½	90½
Borden 5-92	77½	79½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	66½	68½
Canon 6⅝-94	95	96
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	87	89
Coke Bolt. 6⅝-93	74½	76½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-91	121½	123½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	101	103
Cummins 6⅝-86	75	77
Dartind 4⅝-87	72	74
EastKodak 4½-88	72	74
Ford 6-86	75	77
Ford 5-88	65	67
Galveston 8⅝-94	104	105½
GenElec 4¼-87	71	73
GenFoods 4⅝-82	86	88
Gillette 4⅝-87	64	66
GulWestn 5-88	89	91
Honda 5½-89	100½	102
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
ICI 6⅝-97	94⅝	95⅝
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6⅝-89	85½	87½
ITT 4⅝-87	65	67
Lear 8-89	94½	96
MorganJP 4⅝-87	84	86
Nabisco 5⅝-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	92½	94½
PenneyJC 4½-87	65	67
RCA 5-88	68	70
Revlon 4⅝-87	109½	111½
Sperry 4⅝-88	91	93
Squibb 4⅝-87	73	75
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7⅝-93	67	69
Tyco 8½-88	103	105
UBS 5-89	103½	105½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	87	89
WarnLamb 4½-87	67½	69½
WarnLamb 4⅝-88	63	65
Xerox 5-88	66	68

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	98.495	88.896
Previous	98.482	88.902

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, November 23, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6⅛	6⅝
AFAProt	7½	8½
AVMCo	3½	4
Accurav	3⅝	4⅝
AddisnW	9½	10¼
AdvRoss	4	4⅝
AlexAlex	30½	31¼
Allcoinc	28½	30
AllynB	11¼	12¼
AFinCo	21	22
AFum	4⅝	5
AGreet	11⅛	11½
AIntGp	57⅝	58½
AMicros	19⅝	20⅛
AWeldng	21¼	22¼
Amterr	3 7-16	3 11-16
Anadite	6⅝	7
AnheusB	20	20½
AnlaCp	7⅝	7⅝
ArdenGp	3⅝	3⅝
AshCola	20½	21¼
AtlGsLt	14⅛	14½
BairdCo	6⅛	6⅝
BangHE	12½	12¾
BkomRt	16	16½
BasicRso	9⅝	10⅛
BassetFr	16½	17¼
BaylsMk	12	12½
Beeline	9	10
BetzLab	32	32⅝
BibbCo	12	12½
BirdSon	17½	19
Birtchr	2	2⅝
BIkHillP	23	23⅝
Bonanza	2⅝	2⅝
BrooksS	31	36
BrwTom	24½	25
Buckbee	7	7½
Buckeye	17½	18
BurnupS	6⅝	7⅝
CalWtSv	30½	32
ConradH	1⅛	1⅝
CapSwC	14	14½
CapInAir	3⅛	3⅝
CareCo	7⅝	8⅝
CnVtPS	15½	15⅝
ChmLea	37	39
ChesUtl	12¼	13
CircleF	4⅝	5⅝
CltzUtA	37⅝	38½
CltzUtB	28⅝	29½
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	6⅝	6⅝
ComCIH	25⅝	25⅝
CmIShr	18½	20½
CmwTel	16½	18½
ConPap	55⅝	56⅝
Crawfd	20⅝	21¼
CrasTre	25⅛	25½
CulfrFed	1⅝	2½
Cycltron	10⅛	11⅝
DanlyM	23⅝	24⅝
DtaDes	10⅝	11⅛
DaytMal	18	20
DeklbAg	25½	26¼
DeLuxC	32⅝	33½
DelCanT	12	13
DeweyEl	1½	2⅛
DiaCrys	28½	29½
DixnCru	37½	39⅝
Docutel	6⅛	6⅝
DollrGn	9⅝	10⅛
Donldsn	19	20
DoylDB	19	19⅝
DunkinD	10⅝	11⅝
Duriron	14⅝	15⅝
EatnVnce	5½	6⅛
EconLab	22½	23
ElPasEl	9⅝	9¾
ElderBe	7⅝	8
ElelNucl	7⅝	8⅛
ElModul	6⅝	7⅛
EnrDev	8½	9⅛
Entwistl	1⅝	2½
EatOil	48⅝	49⅝
EthanAl	45⅝	46⅛
Fabrlh	⅜	1
FtBkSys	36⅝	37⅝
FtBostn	16	16⅝
FtEmpS	10⅝	11⅝
FtWnFin	4⅛	4½
Flickgr	11½	12⅝
FloatPnt	9⅝	10½
FlaWatU	9-16	13-16
ForestO	24⅝	24⅝
Formigll	1⅜	2⅛
FrankCp	7⅛	7⅝
FrankEl	14½	15⅛
GnRIEst	10½	12
GnReins	92	94
GovEFn	9⅝	10⅛
GreenM	11¼	11⅝
GreyAdv	38	41
GlfIntst	14⅝	16
Gvradvn	6	6⅝
Hardwke	11⅝	12½
HrpRow	10⅝	10⅝
HarpGp	26½	27⅛
HarfHNl	14⅝	14⅝
HenrdF	25	25⅝
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	12	12½
HorizRs	2⅝	2⅝
HyattInt	17	18
Intralnd	5⅝	5⅝
IntelCp	68⅝	69⅝
IntrcEnr	4⅝	5⅜
IntmtGs	12	12½
InBkWsh	8½	8⅝
IwaSoUt	22⅝	23⅛
JamWP h	5¼	6
Jamsby	15⅝	16
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JostynM	14	14⅝
KalsSt pf	18	18⅝
Kalvar	2⅝	3½
Kaman	18½	19⅛
KmpAm	10⅝	11⅛
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	33½	35
Keuffel	15	16
Kimball	15⅛	15⅝
Kinsint	7½	8½
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	13	14
Lancstn	18½	19⅛
LandRes	2⅛	2⅝
LoneCo	22⅝	23⅛
LidStar	3	5⅝
LinBcst	48	49
Logetrn	11⅝	12⅛
MadsGE	13⅛	13⅝
MagellPet	5⅛	5⅝
MairRt	2⅛	2½
Mallkrt	31	32
MaulLP	25⅛	27
McCorm	19⅛	19⅝
McQuay	9	9⅛
MdsxW	18½	19⅛
MdldCap	7⅛	8
MidlRes	1 13-16	2 1-16
MidlBks	25	26
Milllpr	29	29⅛
MissVIG	13½	14½
MonfCol	6⅝	6⅝
MoorePd	20½	21½
MorgRes	1	1⅛
Mosfek	60⅛	61⅝
MotClub	3⅝	4⅛
Mueller	28⅝	29⅛
NoraCp	28	30
NalGOll	14⅛	15⅛
NwldRE	13½	14½
NJNGas	15	15½
NlelsnA	22⅛	22⅝
NielsnB	21⅝	22⅛
NoCarGs	14⅛	15⅛
NoEOl un	74½	76
NwtNGs	15⅝	16⅛
NwsIPS	15⅛	15⅝
Noxell	19⅝	20⅛
OglivyM	18½	19⅛
OhFerro	8	9
OtterTP	19⅝	20⅝
PCAInt	5⅛	6⅛
PabstB	11⅛	11⅝
PcGaR	18⅝	19½
PauleyP	15⅛	16⅛
PeerMf	7⅛	8½
PenaEnt	14⅝	15⅝
Petrolit	41	42
Pettibon	20⅝	21⅛
PierceSS	8½	9¼
Pinkrtn	36	37½
PlonHIB	23⅝	23⅝
Plastine	1⅝	2⅛
Possis	5	5⅝
Progrp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	12	12⅝
PuritBen	14⅝	15½
PutDCap	10⅝	10⅝
QuakrCh	29⅝	30⅝
RogenPr	8⅝	8⅝
Raychm	50½	52½
Raymnd	23½	24½
RecgEq	6⅝	7⅛
RoadEx	24⅝	25½
RobbMy	43	45
Roselon	4⅝	5⅛
Rouse	15	15⅝
RusStov	14⅝	15⅛
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDl	1⅝	1⅝
ScrippH	53½	56½
SeisDell	12½	13
Svcmstr	34½	35½
Shawnt	31⅝	32⅝
SolidSts	11	11⅛
SCalWtr	12½	13¼
SwEISv	14⅛	15
SwnEnr	25⅛	26¼
Standyn	21⅝	22½
StdRegs	25	26
StanHP	24	25
SterlSl	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	22	23½
SuperEl	8¼	8⅝
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	29⅛	30
Tandem	34⅝	35
TecumP	62	64
Tennant	28½	30
Tiprary	14⅛	14⅝
ToscoCo	19⅝	19⅝
TricoPd	40	43
TrovGld g	5⅝	6⅛
TysonFd	8⅛	9¼
UnMcGil	10⅝	11⅝
USSurg	25⅛	26½
USTrck	15	15⅛
UVaBsh	24⅛	25
UpPenP	14½	15⅛
VolyGas	12	12½
VanDus	14	14⅝
Velcro g	9⅝	9⅝
VideoCo	5⅝	6⅛
VaNBsh	13	13½
WahEnr	15⅝	16⅛
WebbRs	41½	43½
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WellsGa	6⅝	7⅛
WinMlg	3⅛	3⅝
WmorC	29	29⅝
WoodLof	22½	23¼
WWEng	14⅛	15⅛
WrightW	4⅛	4½
ZionUtc	22⅛	23⅛

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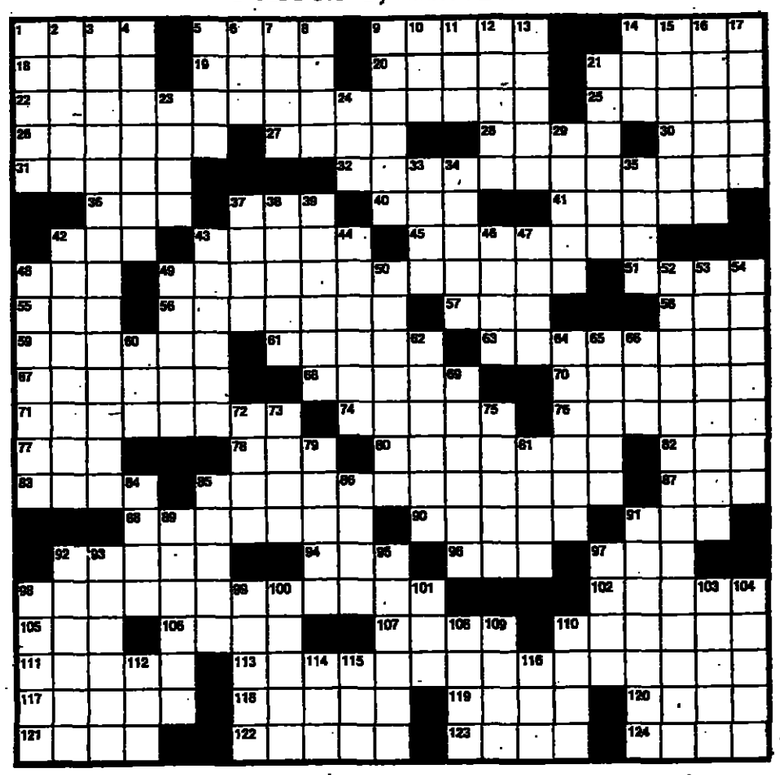

ACROSS

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ACROSS

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DOWN

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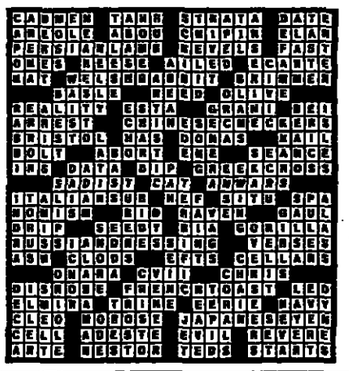
23 Suspend
24 Descriptive wd.
29 "Oh, I am—— . . ."
33 Readies champagne
34 "—— Must Fall," 1963 film
35 Escutcheon border
37 Sugar source
39 *Truism*
39 Igloo footgear
42 Italian poet: 1798-1837
43 Makes strips
44 Quiescence
46 Chromosome component
47 Singer Coolidge
48 Deck opening
49 Fool's play of yore
50 In the spotlight
52 Top dog
53 Multihanded giant
54 Caps or cans
60 Hgt.
62 "—— and little fishes!"
64 Trim
65 Nail's partner
66 Carney or Tatum
69 Certain cap wearers
72 Homer's one-horse town
73 Tart
75 Half, in Messina
79 "Mack the ——"
81 "—— valentine"
84 Land of Brian Boru
85 Sanctify
86 Dear, on the Via Condotti
89 Monotonous recital
91 Troublesome
92 Poplars
93 Throws out
95 Shady places
97 Antonym of aloft
98 Come—— (mature)
99 Discourage
100 Hole for an anchor cable
101 In addition
103 Home of a Brahman
104 Fresh
108 Run in neutral gear
109 Tunisian port
110 Tomorrow, to Tiberius
112 Eroded
114 Gives the go-ahead
115 Catch
116 Homophone for won

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

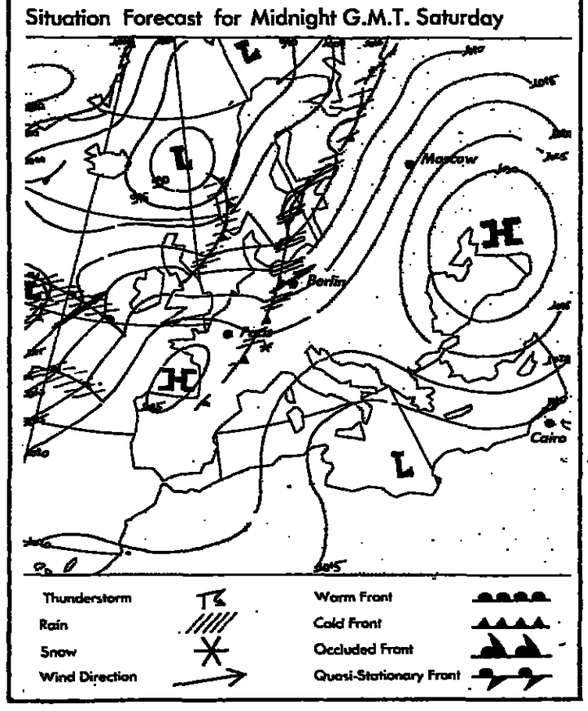


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	5	41	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Misty	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy	MILAN	8	46	Misty
ATHENS	18	64	Fair	MONTREAL	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Snow
BELGRADE	6	43	Overcast	MUNICH	0	32	Overcast
BERLIN	4	39	Fair	NEW YORK	13	55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Fair	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	46	Overcast	OSLO	7	45	Fair
BUDAPEST	4	39	Overcast	PARIS	5	41	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fair	PRAGUE	2	36	Misty
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Misty	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	SOFIA	7	45	Misty
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	39	Overcast	TEHRAN	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Fair	TEL AVIV	27	81	Misty
FRANKFURT	2	36	Misty	TOKYO	11	52	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Misty	TUNIS	15	59	Showers
HELSINKI	7	45	Rain	VIENNA	5	41	Overcast
HOUSTON	14	57	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Misty
ISTANBUL	13	55	Overcast	WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	ZURICH	2	36	Misty
LISBON	10	50	Fair				
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Wind Direction; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

Professor Confirms That Sands On the Desert Do, in Fact, Sing

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 23 (UPI) — The phenomenon known in cowboy ballads as "singing sands" is real and makes for some noisy deserts, a Purdue University scientist says.

Geosciences Prof. Wilton Melhorn said people living in some desert areas need not be told that the groan of the sand grains, caused by grain-by-grain chafing, is real.

He said the disturbing of loosely settled sands by wind or man or other force results in a sort of horizontal avalanche, with millions of sand grains shifting and sliding over each other, creating a shearing effect like a fingernail on a blackboard, which causes "singing," he said.

The phenomenon exists at about 30 sites in the world, Prof. Melhorn said, including Crescent Dune, near Tonopah, Nev., where he and colleagues located the third known set of singing sands in the United States earlier this year. The others are at Kelso Dunes in southern California and Sand Mountain, about 10 miles east of Reno, Nev.

Melhorn said the phenomenon may be endangered. Some sites that once "sang" now are silent, because of natural climatic changes or human interference. Shifting winds change the shapes of dunes and the grains settle into silence, he said.

Dune-buggy enthusiasts interfere, too, he said, because their vehicles pack the sand, squashing out its harmonic capabilities.

Run on Irish Bank Forces It to Close

DUBLIN, Nov. 23 (AP) — Branches in the Irish Republic Bank were temporarily closed today after they ran out of money when anxious customers withdrew their cash in a scare over a possible shutdown.

The branches closed yesterday to get more money after about $200 million was withdrawn, said spokesmen for the four main banks.

BOOKS

ROYAL CHARLES

By Antonia Fraser. Knopf. Illustrated. 524 pp. $16.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

UNTIL Lady Antonia Fraser's book, Charles II had a bad press. Condescended to as "The Merry Monarch," Charles was usually represented as a man who loved only the women among his subjects, who could not govern even his passions. He was supposed to have surrounded himself with wits, who are the natural enemies of good government. His reign is often characterized as a revenge for his earlier exile under Cromwell.

Some of the responsibility for his reputation can be traced to Charles himself, who included tolerance among his vices. He allowed his pet Rochester, for example, to describe him as a king "who never said a foolish thing/nor ever did a wise one." Rochester also wrote: "And how e'er so weak and slender be the string/bait it with Whore, and it will hold a King." Buckingham, an old childhood friend of the king's and a notorious rake, also seems to have elevated his own tastes by ascribing them to the king as well.

Samuel Pepys, the famous diarist, was a rather sensual man and may have commented disproportionately on the king's ladies. John Evelyn and Bishop Burnet, two other contemporary observers, both had a professional commitment to piety, which conceivably interfered with their objectivity.

In "Royal Charles," Lady Antonia Fraser seems determined to defend her subject against the charges of having enjoyed himself. In fact, she pursues her theme with so much ardor that one is sometimes reminded of the ecclesiastically inclined men who hovered around the king's deathbed in the hope of a last-minute conversion.

Antonia Fraser

Postponed Adolescence

The early life of Charles II has generally been regarded as a romance. Hidden by loyal subjects at the risk of their lives, crouching in the branches of an oak tree while Cromwell's soldiers passed below, the young Charles was disguised and smuggled out of England through one of the earliest "underground" movements. His subsequent exile is often treated as if it had postponed his adolescence until he became king.

In "Royal Charles," Lady Antonia has torn the veil of romance. What the king learned in his long exile was how to compromise, how to play the graceless games of politics. The wait-and-see attitude of *Louis XIV and Philip IV of Spain* in their response to Charles offers a rather sordid picture of the generosity of kings.

What is wonderful after all the maneuvering is the manner of Charles' restoration. With Oliver Cromwell dead, the English people seem to grow bored. It appears that they brought Charles back for no better reason than that they thought they'd like a change, a bit of pomp and circumstance by way of diversion.

To prove that the king did not spend all his days dallying with ladies, trading epigrams with wits or perspiring on his tennis court, Lady Antonia takes us through almost every documented instance of the bickering of the church and Parliament to which poor Charles was subjected. It was a hair-splitting, not a heroic, age. Even Andrew Marvell, one of the greatest of the English poets, comes across as a tiresome fussbudget.

Under this heavy burden of reality, one feels a certain nostalgia for the merry monarch of legend. Must it always be the case that the more we learn about history, the less romantic it is? While Lady Antonia spells out Charles' genuine accomplishments — his interests in science and welfare, his religious tolerance, his encouragement of the arts — the man himself is almost obscured by the record.

The Great Plague is buried and the Fire of London dampened by the endless political and theological infighting of "Royal Charles." This is serious history, and we have to suffer it. It is not the author's fault that the real-life Restoration drama was not a comedy. It is some consolation, though, to know that even kings were made uncomfortable by democratic process.

King as Politician

Where Lady Antonia excels is in her picture of the king as a politician. In a confused and transitional period, in a country torn by poverty, war and suspicion, Charles had to defend the very idea of kings. He succeeded as well as he did, the author suggests, because he was a new kind of monarch, one who ruled not so much by divine right as by human ingenuity and persistence.

What the king wanted, Lady Antonia says, was "peace and quiet for his own time." "Royal Charles" does indeed rescue its subject from the charge of being merry. Governing seems to be a sorry business.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

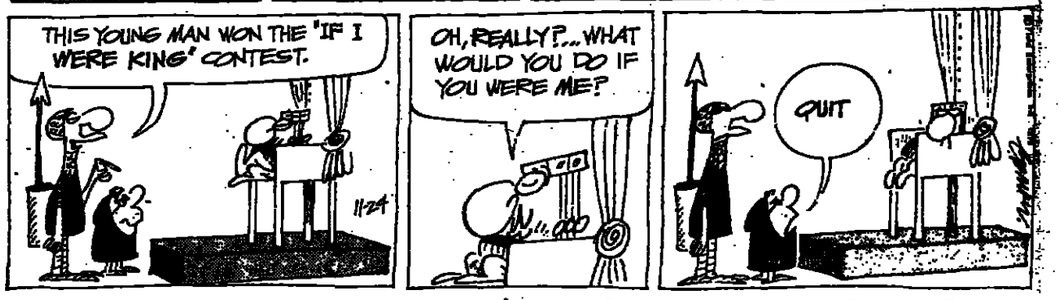
B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

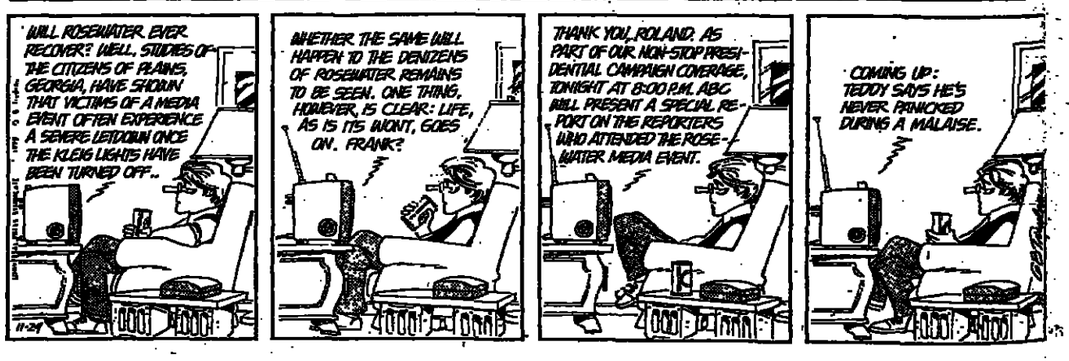
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYKIS

BOAVE

YISMAL

ENTELG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○ ○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHEEP ROUSE MISERY DIGEST
Answer: What the guy who refused to pay his exorcist's bill got — "RE-POSSESSED"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Red Smith

oxing's Moveable Feast

ORK, Nov. 23 (NYT) — ohnson is training at Fort he piney thickets of North to fight Victor Galindez, raining in the Criminal Boxing Club Gymnasium Orleans to fight Marvin

is not in the army and ot under arrest. Neither is oter, even though he is $100 each for ringside buyers will use only part me. They'll watch two- he show from cheaper lo-

alindez-Johnson bout for e light-heavyweight cham- of the world is part of its ripleheader for home tele- t Friday night. The other ch Sugar Ray Leonard edo Benitez for part of the ght championship and tuofermo with Marvin r all of the middleweight ship.

ez and Johnson will per- the New Orleans Super- others in Caesar's Palace as.

Just Super

ded from the ceiling of the e are superscreens that the Las Vegas match on These are visible to cus- the $25 seats, for which pay $15, and in the $10 cost $7.50 — but the su- ho pay $100 at ringside ain their necks and still picture.

will sit at ringside and omas Hearns, a tall and velterweight called Hit a preliminary with Mike middleweight from Port- Then they will go up to er sections to watch An- and Hagler on the tube. nstairs, they will seek Al- d Johnson in the flesh. p with hoi polloi for Ben- eonard.

and saloons in and New Orleans will be t to help capitalize on the of Leonard, who has raight bouts since taking edal at 140 pounds in the mpics. Coupons called Superbucks clipped from aper are worth a $10 dis- $25 ticket, $2.50 off on a

z, the lean, mean vaquero Argentine, is serving his rm as champion of the xing Association planet. WBA recognition in 1974 ng Len Hutchins and de- e title 12 times before man stopped him on the d Ali-Leon Spinks card perdome Sept. 15, 1978. rned to the scene last and Galindez stretched n the 13th.

riminal Sheriff's Gym trains is an amateur club mateur program gets the om his workouts, which vised by Prof. Nicholas li, physical education di- he National University of

ard-Nosed Close

fessor is a clone of Thom- quemada. In one typical alindez sparred nine d nine rounds on the big ix on the speedbag, then e professor stood face-to- did 35 minutes of deep ds. When his mentor Galindez went on squat- ipping up a dozen or so

is training at Fort Bragg is brother Henry, a staff s boxing coach there. An his southpaw, Marvin was Boxing Council's idea of ivyweight champion until 22, when Matthew Saad ad, formerly Matthew rendered him obsolete in That was his third defeat s. Eighteen of the 23 vic- been knockouts.

and Delores Johnson — Tiger — celebrated their ding anniversary last

vas the foundation of my

L Leaders

Passers

Att.	Com.	Yds	Avg.	TD
358	201	2694	7.70	18
303	165	2691	8.88	13
231	133	1814	7.85	14
345	208	2569	7.45	19
154	87	1042	6.77	6
298	149	2325	7.80	21
281	166	1985	6.78	13
398	243	2911	7.31	18
343	184	2575	7.51	21
354	193	2515	7.10	13

Pass Receivers

	No.	Yards	Avg.	TD
Bl	60	579	9.7	1
	58	842	14.9	6
It	55	987	17.9	7
	55	753	13.7	6
	53	895	16.9	6
m	52	771	14.8	7
	51	634	12.2	7
	50	352	7.0	2
	49	729	14.9	6
ll	49	525	10.7	2

Rushers

	No.	Yards	Avg.	TD
	265	1217	5.00	5
	271	1207	4.50	10
Ph	261	1196	4.60	7
d	264	1151	4.40	15
	786	920	5.00	5
	182	909	5.00	6
	200	909	4.50	4
	173	879	5.10	9
	182	784	4.30	6
	174	758	4.40	2

Punters

	No.	Yards	Avg.
	65	2905	44.7
G	80	3455	43.2
	57	2453	43.0
	69	2902	42.1
	61	2566	42.1

Punt Returners

	No.	Yards	Avg.
	22	274	12.5
	12	150	12.5
	48	569	11.9
m	25	272	10.9
	21	210	10.0
	19	190	10.0

Kickoff Returners

	No.	Yards	Avg.
	23	630	27.4
	15	402	26.8
	15	392	26.1
	22	557	25.3
	27	664	24.6

New Zealand's Graham Mourie

England Faces All Blacks; Rugby Mulls New Frontiers

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Nov. 23 (IHT) — England has reasonable hope of winning at home against New Zealand for the first time since 1936 tomorrow — while rugby union administrators agonize on the brink of a plunge into worldwide competition.

Dick Moneymaker, the Californian who presides over rugby in the United States, said yesterday that he has just invited the Soviet Union to play at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. While he waits for a reply, he has unofficial word that the Russians want a game with the United States at the Moscow Olympics next year.

If that invitation is confirmed soon, and if Moneymaker can drum up enough sponsorship, the U.S. team will go to Moscow, he says. So far the trip is only a "serious possibility."

More certain, but equally revolutionary in rugby's standoffish higher echelons, is the project that the president of the French Rugby Federation, Albert Ferrasse, is putting to the four British Isles unions this weekend in London. Ferrasse wants a world competition for rugby, to compare — however feebly at first — with 'soccer's popular World Cup.

It was only last year that France was admitted to the International Rugby Football Board, the archconservative club that dictates most aspects of the 156-year-old game, from rules of play and size of field to tour schedules and the details of amateur status.

The older board members — England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia — have watched soccer and tennis slip into the hands of impresarios. By and large, the big eight have succeeded in preventing rugby from turning into "a professional exercise in entertainment," as a London commentator put it last Sunday.

Ferrasse, speaking from his office in the southwestern town of Agen this week, reiterated his adhesion to the amateur vision, but argued a need to shake off some of the old inhibitions. The fact is that televised soccer is reducing the numbers of youngsters who elect to play and fans who finance rugby in France.

"Something has to be done to promote rugby better," Ferrasse said. "If we don't move forward, we'll fall back. We can't keep thinking in terms 100 years old. It's time to stop being so conservative."

He wants to start some form of worldwide competition next year. Argentina, Canada, the United States, Japan, Fiji, Romania, Italy and the Soviet Union are among the countries he expects to join in.

In Ferrasse's view, the world championship could eventually absorb the annual five-way championship that England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France have been playing since 1910. Meanwhile, Australia went to Argentina this year (and lost one of the two tests), Canada came to France, France will go to the Soviet Union in May, and the United States is due here next fall.

Tonga, Poland, Yugoslavia, Thailand, Sweden, Tunisia, Chile — you never know who will turn up in an international rugby report these days. The national team of the Ivory Coast toured France a few months ago.

Cleats, socks, shorts and jerseys are all the gear players need, which is one advantage old rugby has over American football, its rich offspring, in the contest to be the sport that lays claim to the world stake awaiting one contact team sport or other. Part of Ferrasse's point is that rugby is already the world game. He has a case.

Another of rugby's advantages is that it makes room for all sizes. The players tomorrow at Twickenham, the world headquarters, will range from 6-foot-5 down to 5-foot-6. England's six reserves, by the way, include a Jamaican, 235-pound Clinton McGregor.

No 200th Victory

New Zealand's All Blacks are in the British Isles for the 10th time since 1905, and tomorrow will be game number 220. The strength of New Zealand rugby over the years is clear from the figures: 198 wins, 13 losses, 8 draws. A year ago this coming Sunday, captain Graham Mourie's team made the English look second-rate at Twickenham, 16-6.

Stu Wilson, who has been moved from wing to center, lock Andy Haden and prop Brad Johnstone are the only New Zealanders left from that game, along with Mourie. England has seven holdovers. Its hopes result in part from changes — prop Fran Cotton is mended and back after a long absence, and Tony Neary returns on the flank.

Both were in the Northern Division team that last Saturday gave the All Blacks their only beating so far in the 10-match tour that ends tomorrow. Mourie, tracked down in Exeter this week, said he is "suspicious of England — you never know when they're going to play well."

The All Blacks' strengths are discipline and speed around the field. French captain Jean-Pierre Rives, who beat them in Auckland last July, likens them to the wind: You can hold up the walls when it storms from the right, and run to the other end when it switches to the left — but then it blows straight up the middle and your house falls down.

England has big Cotton in the middle, although most of the backs behind him lack experience. New Zealand is also green behind its forwards right now. The match looks even. It is in any case one of the two major events of the rugby year, along with Wales vs. France in Cardiff next January, and thus a test of rugby's present quality at the top.

As the leader of the world's leading team, Mourie is the world's leading player. He doesn't like the tag, knowing as well as anybody that a team sport has no room for fat heads.

Does it have room for fat contracts? No, he thinks, although the game does need promoting in a changing world. Priorities need to be kept right, he says. Whatever else rugby is, it is "to be enjoyed."

Those words are unexceptional but carefully emphasized. They come from a 27-year-old athlete who calls himself "a dairy farmer who likes to travel." He thinks they can apply tomorrow to 30 players and a referee, amateurs all, even in front of 60,000 fans, a jammed press box and a television audience of millions.

The NFL Weekend

Steelers, Browns in Big AFC Clash

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT) — Sunday's major National Football League contest will be in Pittsburgh, where the Steelers play the Cleveland Browns, who remain one game behind in the American Conference Central Division.

The Steelers (9-3) have beaten the Browns (8-4) in 10 of their last 11 meetings, including a 51-35 victory this season.

Last Sunday, San Diego handed Pittsburgh its most convincing defeat in seven years. But the Steelers have had a history of bouncing back from poor games. They are favored by 11 points.

Previews of other games follow with won-lost records in parantheses.

SUNDAY

American Conference

Buffalo (6-6) at New England (8-4) — So far, this is the Bills' best season in five years. But after the Patriots, they play the Steelers and the Broncos. Patriots are not only the league's highest scoring team, with 321 points, but they also rank first in fewest yards allowed per game, 250, and in sacking quarterbacks, 49 times. New England by 10.

Kansas City (5-7) at San Diego (9-3) — Some now regard the Chargers as the NFL's best team. The Steelers were astounded at the strength of their defense against both the pass and the run. The Chiefs lack the offense to cope. San Diego by 10½.

Miami (7-5) at Baltimore (4-8) — Dolphins must win to stay within reach of the Patriots, their next opponent. Don Strock was named by Coach Don Shula to start at quarterback in place of the ineffective Bob Griese. The Colts plan to use younger players on defense, looking to next year. Bert Jones, the quarterback, and Roger Carr, the receiver, remain doubtful. Miami by 3½.

Oakland (6-6) at Denver (9-3) — It is hard to beat the Broncos at home, where they have won 20 of their last 24 games. They lost to the Raiders in Oakland two months ago, but have won six of seven since then. Ken Stabler continues to be a brilliant passer for the in-and-out Raiders. Denver by 4.

National Conference

Los Angeles (6-6) at San Francisco (1-11) — The Rams can expect a big game from quarterback Vince Ferragamo against the league's weakest defense. But the 49ers score almost 20 points a game, which is better than the Rams' average. Los Angeles by 5½.

Minnesota (5-7) at Tampa Bay (9-3) — With the Bears having lost to the Lions, a Buccaneer win would give Tampa Bay its first division title. "We can play anybody a good game," says Coach John McKay. Ricky Bell has been a top running back lately. Vikings are playing good football, but too late. Tampa Bay by 7.

New Orleans (6-6) at Atlanta (4-8) — Falcons have had the best of this series lately, but this year they are a dull team going nowhere. Erratic Saints have a long, hard road to the playoffs. New Orleans by 2.

Philadelphia (8-4) at Green Bay (4-8) — It has been 19 years since Eagles were last in a tie for division lead after 12 games. The Eagles' last game, a 3-point victory over St. Louis, was sloppy, but it pleased them to win when not playing well. Their kicking game has been outstanding. No progress evident for Packers. Philadelphia by 4.

Washington (8-4) at New York Giants (5-7) — A letdown is due for the Giants after the 31-3 loss to Tampa Bay ended their playoff dreams. The weak Giant offense cannot anticipate many first downs against steady Redskin defenders. Joe Theismann, the Washington quarterback, is playing with skills and confidence no one thought he had. Washington by 2½.

Interconference

St. Louis (3-9) at Cincinnati (2-10) — Otis Anderson's 112 yards rushing against the Eagles made the Cardinal rookie the NFL's leading ground gainer. Bengals tried Jack Thompson, the rookie quarterback, in relief of Ken Anderson against Oilers, and the Throwin' Samoan impressed. Cincinnati by 3.

MONDAY NIGHT

New York Jets (5-7) at Seattle (6-6) — Seahawks have won four of their last five games, with Jim Zorn passing for 633 yards in the last two. As with the Giants, the season has all but ended for the Jets. What can motivate them now? Seattle by 6.

Pastorini Bomb Rallies Oilers Over Cowboys

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 23 (AP) — Houston quarterback Dan Pastorini, given life when Dallas' specialty team was caught with 12 men on the field, winged a 32-yard touchdown pass to Ken Burrough late in the fourth quarter last night, and the Oilers took a 30-24 National Football League decision from the Cowboys.

With 7:58 to play, Houston punted on fourth-and-four from the Dallas 37, but there were 12 Cowboys on the field. The 5-yard penalty gave Houston a first down. Pastorini then coolly hit Burrough with the game-winner.

The victory gave Houston a half-game lead over Pittsburgh in the AFC Central with a 10-3 record and droppd Dallas (8-5) a half-game behind Washington and Philadelphia in the NFC East.

Before the Burrough bomb, Dallas had taken the lead, 24-23, on a 44-yard field goal by Rafael Septien. It was a wild game from the beginning, when Staubach hit Drew Pearson on Dallas' first possession on a 56-yard scoring pass play. But Dallas couldn't stop Earl Campbell, who scored on touchdown runs of 61 and 27 yards.

Although Dallas led, 21-17, at the half, Houston took the lead, 23-21, on a 47-yard third-period scoring pass from Pastorini to Mike Renfro, a former waterboy for the Cowboys.

United Press International

Chicago back Walter Payton gets a first down the hard way against Detroit's Thanksgiving Day defense. Lions won, 20-0.

On Eve of Big-8 Showdown

Oklahoma's Sooners Play It Loose and Easy

By John Feinstein

NORMAN, Okla., Nov. 23 (WP) — Billy Sims took the pitchout and started to his right — the classic sweep — with the defense in pursuit. Suddenly, instead of turning upfield as he has done so many times, the 1978 Heisman Trophy winner turned and flipped the ball behind him.

It wasn't a reverse, it wasn't a flea-flicker. It was a joke. The ball went to Wendell Moseley, an assistant coach — who took off the other way with the entire Oklahoma defense and several other coaches in pursuit.

The empty stadium filled with laughter, whoops, hollering: Practice was over, and even with the game against second-ranked Nebraska only hours away the 9-and-1 Sooners were loose and happy.

"There's not really any kind of pressure this week," Coach Barry Switzer said. "I feel a lot more pressure playing the games that set this game up. If you're goin' to lose you want to lose to Nebraska, not Kansas."

The atmosphere here is in contrast to that 600 miles north in Lincoln. There the Cornhuskers (10-0) are grimly aware that most of their fans consider those 10 wins exhibitions.

In fact, Coach Tom Osborne admits he couldn't guage his team's success until after the Oklahoma game. Osborne is as somber and quiet as Switzer is loose and gregarious.

Still, both are 42 and both became head coaches for the first time in 1973 after becoming assistant coaches at their respective schools in 1967. Each has been to six straight bowl games as a head coach and had his team ranked in the Top 10 every year. End of similarities.

Smoking, Drinking

Osborne a member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes who doesn't smoke, drink, swear or raise his voice to children. He is wary of the press and would never be heard criticizing a future opponent.

Switzer admits he picks up a cigarette sometimes — "but only after two or three drinks."

Of the Big Eight dominance of Oklahoma and Nebraska, Switzer remarks: "We're both like magnets. Success draws success. Kids want to play at a place where they're going to be in a bowl every year and on television two or three times. We're the big time."

On his 6-1 record against Osborne and his Cornhuskers, Switzer is matter-of-fact. "We've won because we've had the edge in talent, no other reason." Does he feel the pressure of the constant demand for success by the fans in the state?

"The pressure beats the alternative," said Switzer, laughing. "There was a time when I returned all my phone calls. Now I can't because I'm knee deep in them.

But "our fans should be delighted when we go 10-1 or 9-2 because I guarantee you there's gonna come a year where we're going to be 8-3."

That year may not come for a while. In his first six seasons at OU his record was 62-6-2, including two national championships, two undefeated seasons and at least a share of the Big Eight title every season.

Some people talk about Oklahoma's "arrogance," but the players merely are a mirror of their coach.

Friends say the coach Osborne admires most is Penn State's Joe Paterno. Switzer's friends say the coach Switzer admires most is Switzer.

The Nebraska players talk about the Pittsburgh Steelers and Dallas Cowboys as teams they try to emulate. Oklahoma players talk about previous Oklahoma teams.

Tomorrow's will be a battle between Nebraksa, a team with an excellent offense that is known for its defense, a team with few stars but eight All-Conference performers, and Oklahoma, with the nation's biggest star in Sims, who after a slow start has 1,251 yards rushing, 22 touchdowns and back-to-back 200-yard games.

While rumors about Osborne's leaving Nebraska to escape the pressure crop up at this time every year, Switzer's name is never linked with another job.

"I don't want another job," he said. "I don't want the pros or anything like that. Most pro coaches would like to have my job."

More Tradition

In another traditional game, Southern Cal will play UCLA in the Los Angeles Coliseum. If the Trojans win, as expected, they will make another of their trips to the Rose Bowl, where they'll meet Ohio State. USC is led by one of the nation's classiest tailbacks, Charles White, and by quarterback Paul McDonald.

Coach John Robinson was asked earlier in the week what would happen if the Bruins upset his team. "You would see a mass suicide in the end zone," was his reply.

Brigham Young plays San Diego State for the Western Athletic Conference. The Cougars are led by passing sensation Marc Wilson, who can close out his season with a 10th straight 300-yard passing day.

Wilson, who already holds or shares seven NCAA records, has thrown for 25 touchdown passes and a remarkable 3,442 yards. By comparison, Dan Fouts of the San Diego Chargers — pro football's passingest team team — has 2,911 yards in 12 games.

Arkansas, Texas and Houston all have only one loss in Southwest Conference play, and if all win their remaining games, Arkansas will go to the Cotton Bowl against the Big Eight runnerup, since Texas and Houston have been to bowl more recently than Arkansas.

Nebraska Gains

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT) — The University of Nebraska's undefeated and untied team has moved back into second place in The New York Times' weekly computer ranking of the nation's major football colleges, marking the third straight week there has been a new runner-up to Alabama.

Coach Tom Osborne's Cornhuskers, who trounced Iowa State last Saturday, 34-3, hold a slim lead over Ohio State, which barely managed to beat Michigan, 18-15. Nebraska has a power rating of .969, to .967 for Ohio State, which was No. 2 a week ago, having succeeded the University of Southern California.

The Cornhuskers were No. 2 in the ranking after their sixth and seventh victories of the season, Oct. 20 and 27. But Southern California moved into the runner-up spot the next week. Led by the running of Jarvis Redwine, Nebraska leads the nation in rushing offense and is No. 2 in defense against the rush.

At least 15 of the top 20 teams in this week's ranking are going to bowl games, and 16 or 17 may be in postseason games when all of the 30 major-college bowl spots are filled after Dec. 1.

Rank, Team	Last Week	Record	Ratings
1. Alabama	1	10-0-0	1.000
2. Nebraska	5	10-0-0	.969
3. Ohio State	2	10-0-0	.967
4. U.S.C.	3	9-0-1	.947
5. Texas	4	8-1-0	.930
6. Oklahoma	7	9-1-0	.928
7. x-Florida State	6	10-0-0	.919
8. Arkansas	9	9-1-0	.865
9. Pittsburgh	10	9-1-0	.863
10. Brigham Young	8	10-0-0	.836
11. Houston	12	8-1-0	.799
12. Michigan	11	8-3-0	.784
13. x-Washington	13	8-3-0	.781
14. Clemson	14	8-3-0	.756
15. Penn State	17	7-3-0	.748
16. Baylor	19	7-3-0	.739
17. Tulane	18	8-3-0	.731
18. N. Carolina	—	6-3-1	.722
19. Auburn	—	8-2-0	.692
20. Temple	15	9-2-0	.690

x-records have not been changed to reflect Arizona State's forfeiture of victories this season.

Taiwan Files Suit Over IOC Ruling

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Nov. 23 (UPI) — Taiwan has filed a suit against the International Olympic Committee because it ruled Taiwan should change its name, national flag, and anthem in Olympic activities so the People's Republic of China can join the IOC, a sports official said today.

Taiwan Olympic Committee Secretary General Michael Lee said the suit was filed Nov. 15 to a district court in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the IOC has its headquarters, to "protect our rights to join in the Olympic Games."

Lee said the suit charges violation of "the spirits of sportsmanship and fair competition as stipulated in Articles 64, 65 and 66 of the IOC charter and most of all, discrimination against the honor and rights of the people on Taiwan."

Ricky Bellwether Has Bucs in Line for Title

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP) — Tampa Bay Coach John McKay took a lot of flak for two years because he chose Southern Cal fullback, Ricky Bell, over the Heisman Trophy winner, Tony Dorsett, in the 1977 National Football League draft.

While Bell struggled through a series of injuries his rookie season and gained just 436 yards, Dorsett gained 1,007 and was the NFL's offensive rookie of the year.

Bell suffered in the comparisons. But the Bucs have since improved their offensive line, and Bell has emerged as one of the NFL's best young fullbacks. "I was never disappointed in Ricky Bell," McKay said.

Bell gained 152 yards last week against the New York Giants. McKay said: "He did some outstanding things in finding the holes. You can't run to daylight when there is no daylight. In the past, the only daylight our backs saw here was through the tunnel."

McKay thinks Bell, 6-foot-2, 220 pounds, will prove more durable than breakaway runners such as Dorsett, and that Bell, also a solid blocker and pass receiver, will be to Tampa Bay as Franco Harris has been to Pittsburgh.

The Buccaneers can wrap up a playoff appearance and their first NFC Central Division title by defeating Minnesota here Sunday.

Bell can smile now about his harsh introduction to pro football. "Coming into the league, I thought I knew a lot more than I did. I thought I could come in and gain 1,000 yards my first season. I found out that I had a lot to learn. And I'm still learning."

"I can remember some of my best runs were just getting back to the line of scrimmage. I wasn't in a situation like other guys who could come in and burn the league up right away. We're building."

Bell, who almost certainly will become the Bucs' first 1,000-yard rusher and is shooting for 1,200 yards, credits the additions this season of rookie guard Greg Roberts and tackle Charley Hannah, a converted defensive end, with improving his yardage and keeping him healthy.

"A back without his linemen is not worth anything," said Bell, who has played well even since running back Jerry Eckwood, an early-season rookie sensation, was dropped from the starting lineup. Bell plays fullback with Eckwood or rookie Rick Berns, but tailback when fullback Johnny Davis plays.

Bell is cautious when talking about what the 9-3 Bucs might accomplish this season. They've been awesome at times, but have backslid at others. "I think a lot of us don't spend as much time as we should working and preparing," he said. "To stay a winner, we have to learn more about the game every week.

"This is just a beginning. We can make the playoffs and get the national notoriety. We've got to get ready for next year, because it's going to be a rougher schedule."

Ricky Bell

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	13	4	.765	—
Philadelphia	13	7	.650	1½
Washington	8	8	.500	4½
New York	9	11	.450	5½
New Jersey	7	13	.350	7½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	12	8	.619	—
Houston	10	8	.556	1½
San Antonio	11	9	.550	1½
Indiana	9	12	.429	4
Cleveland	9	13	.409	4½
Detroit	6	12	.333	5½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	15	5	.750	—
Kansas City	10	12	.455	6
Denver	8	14	.364	8
Chicago	5	16	.238	10½
Utah	2	18	.100	13

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	16	6	.727	—
Los Angeles	14	7	.667	1½
Seattle	13	7	.650	2
Phoenix	13	8	.619	2½
Golden State	9	11	.450	6
San Diego	9	13	.409	7

Thursday's Results

Cleveland 120, Golden State 93. (A. Carr 28, Mitchell 18; Parish 25, Short 13)
Milwaukee 117, New Jersey 109 (Bridgeman 28, Winters 16, Nealon 20, Natt 19).

England Downs Bulgaria

LONDON, Nov. 23 (UPI) — England defeated Bulgaria 2-0 yesterday in a Group One qualifying match for the European soccer championship finals next June. Already assured of going to the finals in Italy, England used the game as an exercise in breaking down a packed defense — since the Bulgarians only rarely ventured into England's half.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	14	1	2	30	79	55
Atlanta	10	7	3	23	75	60
NY Rangers	9	10	1	19	82	85
NY Islanders	6	9	3	15	65	66
Washington	4	14	3	11	59	87

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	9	6	5	23	71	62
Chicago	6	7	6	18	50	53
St. Louis	6	11	4	16	59	79
Winnipeg	6	11	3	15	46	77
Edmonton	3	12	5	11	68	94
Colorado	3	12	3	9	48	68

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	12	5	3	27	78	55
Los Angeles	9	8	4	22	88	87
Pittsburgh	7	6	4	18	59	60
Hartford	6	7	5	17	58	55
Detroit	6	9	2	14	80	54

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	14	2	3	31	76	48
Buffalo	11	6	3	25	74	58
Minnesota	10	4	4	24	82	61
Toronto	8	9	2	18	71	66
Quebec	7	10	2	16	60	68

Thursday's Results

Boston 7, Quebec 4 (Ratelle 3 (10), Amitburn (1), McNab (10), Smith (2), Middleton (7); Brockenbury (1), Cloutier 2 (15), Fiorek (41)).
Montreal 7, Winnipeg 0 (Shutt 2 (11), Houle 2 (9), Larouche 3 (14)).

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Art Buchwald

Saving Your Tail The Obtuse Way

WASHINGTON — There was a fear when the Freedom of Information Act was passed that government officials would not put anything into writing any more. Happily this has not been the case. Since a government servant now knows that his actions could be questioned by anyone, he is putting more and more of his decisions on paper to protect himself.

Buchwald

My source for this is Wilfred Amberduke who works in a federal agency and is charged with writing up memoranda and regulations for his supervisor.

He told me, "The first thing you have to do when writing a government directive is to figure out how you can say something so no one will understand it. In this way a supervisor will be covered in case someone questions his decision. The more obtuse the communication, the happier your boss will be."

"And your role is to please your supervisor?"

"That's the only role any of us in the government has," he said. "If you can protect your supervisor's job, you will be considered a loyal team player subject to praise and promotion. One of the keys to this is to devise ways of writing a directive over his signature which makes no sense to anyone who reads it."

* * *

"How do you manage to do this?" I asked.

"It's not easy. The main trick, of course, is to write long. You can create a lot more confusion in a 10-page memo than in one which only takes up five pages.

"Before I learned the system, I wrote a one-page directive for my boss which was so clear and concise that even he could understand it. He threw it back at me and said, 'Amberduke, you're after my job.'"

"Could you give me an example of how you fill up the pages of a government directive?"

"All right. Suppose we want to put out a directive which says that 'River restaurants will not contaminate river waters.' The first thing we would do would be to define a river. Then we would spell out the characteristics of a restaurant. We would devote several paragraphs to the meaning of contamination, and finally we would give the accepted definition of water.

"*After that we would cross-reference* it with other directives spelling out the limitations and strictures thereof. If the river restaurant also bordered a highway, it would be subject to Paragraph 12, Section A, of the Clean Highway Act, unless it was located over a 5,000-foot elevation, in which case said restaurant would be governed by Paragraphs 145 and 146 of the Clean Air Act as well, except in the case of seafood restaurants and drive-ins.

* * *

"The more you can cite other regulations the more chance you have of covering your own tail.

"The other thing, of course, is to be redundant. We in the directive business have discovered if your boss liked it once he'll love it the second time."

"But suppose the thing doesn't make any sense at all?" I asked.

"If it doesn't make any sense to anybody — then it will make sense to your supervisor."

"I guess it requires a special talent to take a simple idea and screw it up so badly that it is unintelligible to anyone who reads English."

"Who said you have to write a government directive in English?"

Chopin and Sand To Be Reunited

WARSAW, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — Two separated halves of a painting of the composer Frederic Chopin and the novelist George Sand will be shown together for the first time in a century here Monday.

Eugene Delacroix painted the picture in 1838 in the middle of Chopin's nine-year romance with Sand. More than 30 years later the work was cut into separate portraits by a friend of the artist.

The Chopin part went to the Louvre. That of Sand went to the Ordrupgard-Samlingen museum in Copenhagen. They will be reunited at an exhibition marking the 130th anniversary of Chopin's death.

Mary Blume

There's Something About a Uniform

LONDON (IHT) — There are only 24 shoplifting days to Christmas and already the store dicks disguised as bargain-hunters are standing about in poses of beady-eyed nonchalance. Also there, and not disguised at all, are members of the Corps of Commissionaires, middle-aged and stalwart in bulky black wool uniforms, with gleaming patent crossbelts, rows of decorations on their manly chests, and sturdy black shoes.

The Commissionaires (motto: good conduct and hard work) aren't detectives or strong-arm types, *but living reminders of* homely old-fashioned virtues such as service and probity; their air of command scares shoplifters off a treat.

"Hidden cameras and electronic devices are all very well, but there is something about a uniform that is even better," says Geoffrey Pring, a retired colonel who is Commandant of the Corps.

Messengers

As their names suggests, the Commissionaires started off as messengers and one still sees them marching briskly up Bond Street bearing urgent screeds. But these days they are also doormen, receptionists and guards at such companies as Rolls-Royce, Wedgwood and British Gas. The Paris branch of Burberry's has had a Commissionaire, so has the Brussels branch of the Westminster bank.

"They also do Christmas parties — receive guests and take coats. It adds a bit of tone," Col. Pring said.

Marshaled by Sgt. Maj. Dawson, a London taxi driver when wearing mufti, 200 Commissionaires perform a smart military drill before big matches at Wembley Stadium. They protected Muhammed Ali when he was in London and have striven for order at pop concerts. "I would turn down anything that might bring the Corps into disrepute," Col. Pring says, but his refusals to casino owners and the rowdier pop promoters are always politely couched: "I just say we haven't any men available."

The Corps of Commissionaires is a nonprofit employment agency for ex-servicemen, run along military lines and with hawk-eyed affability by Col. Pring. The Corp's HQ is off Fleet Street and provincial offices are known as Outquarters.

The Outquarters are all run by retired officers; the Commissionaires are former enlisted men (officers are allowed to serve as Commissionaires only if they rose through the ranks. A newly joined Commissionaire is given two suits and a choice of raincoat or greatcoat (most of them choose the raincoat) so they will be well-turned out for job interviews. After that, uniforms are changed annually at the employer's expense.

The Commissionaires pay only an annual membership fee of £4. One in five applicants is turned down. "One problem is to guess if a man will look all right in his uniform. It's crazy to take a man if you can't uniform him," Col. Pring says.

The Corps survives on investments, some dating to the Founder (he is always referred to with a capital F), Capt. Sir Edward Walter, K.C.B., who established the Corps 120 years ago. Col. Pring, who took over in 1975, is the first non-Walter to head the Corps.

The Founder invented the Corps on the stern precepts of Victorian charity. Army veterans traditionally had a terrible time adjusting to civilian life, where they were scorned as drunken layabouts. Capt. Walter believed in self help.

"The Founder thought any man capable of earning his living should do so. He wouldn't help any man unless he would help himself," Col. Pring said.

March

The Founder fought urgently and unsuccessfully for employment for ex-servicemen and then, to prove that such men had loyalty and discipline, founded the Corps with eight men, seven soldiers and a sailor, each of them missing an arm. He celebrated the foundation by marching the men to a service at Westminster Abbey on Feb. 18, 1859.

Five years later, the Corps had 300 men (the stipulation that they be disabled was later dropped). They were carefully watched over in barracks and obliged to open savings accounts. The image of ex-servicemen was much improved, though as Kipling suggested, life was dull compared to the good old army days:

But it's no use despairing, my wife
must go charing
An' me commissionairing, to pay
bills the better,
So if me you behold
In the wet and the cold
By the Grand Metropold, won't you
give me a letter?

In those days Commissionaires waited for the occasional errand. Now they hold regular jobs except for those who work on a daily basis (fee: about £10 for an eight-hour day). There is no age limit, but men in their 50s work out best.

"Our oldest men are in their 80s," Col. Pring says. "They have to be fit but as they get a bit older we take them off certain types of jobs where they may go to sleep."

Since 1969 it has been opened to ex-policemen, firemen and merchant seamen as well as the armed services, but there are only 3,500 men, 1,500 of them in London. There is one woman Commissionaire. "Women aren't looking for uniformed jobs so much but the lack of them is surprising," Col. Pring said. "We've had so few that their uniforms are designed on an individual basis."

A Commissionaire earns £3,500 to £4,500 a year, depending on the firm that employs him. Recruiting is not easy these days. "Yet," says Col. Pring, "there are a lot of unemployed middle-aged people. If a man becomes redundant, I could give him a job in London right now."

His job, says Col. Pring, is to get the Corps both better known *and still* respected. "We have a very strict rule book and a punishment book: I've got to run this by preserving principles and fitting them into modern life. It's no good behaving in a bureaucratic way.

"England," Col. Pring says, "is full of these strange things that in their pragmatic ways survive."

The eight original members of the Corps of Commissionaires.

PEOPLE: Omar Bradley Atten[ds] Homage to U.K. Ge[nerals]

Gen. **Omar Bradley**, America's renowned five-star general, joined **Queen Elizabeth II** and other members of the British royal family at a ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral honoring 10 of Britain's greatest World War II soldiers. A memorial in the shape of 10 individual plaques placed around the sarcophagus of the **Duke of Wellington**, who defeated **Napoleon** at Waterloo, was dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. **Donald Coggan**. Bradley, 86, and in a wheelchair, is on a short visit to Britain. One of the leading field generals of World War II, he let British authorities know he would regard it as a great honor to be invited to the ceremony and the invitation was speedily sent, officials said. The soldiers commemorated were **Viscount Alanbrooke, Earl Alexander of Tunis, Sir Claude Auchinleck, Sir John Dill, Viscount Gort, Lord Ironside, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Viscount Slim, Earl Wavell** and **Lord Wilson**. Only Auchinleck is still alive. Aged 95, he lives in Morocco.

* * *

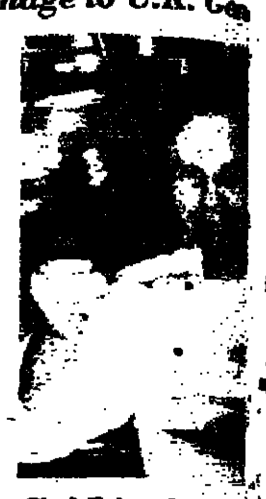
Crown Princess Sonja, wife of **Prince Harald** of Norway, has been appointed army brigadier and naval and air commodore, the Norwegian government announced. She is the first woman in the Norwegian royal family to attain military rank.

* * *

Actress **Shirley Jones**, mother of teen idols **Shaun** and **David Cassidy**, has filed a $20-million libel suit against the National Enquirer in Los Angeles Superior Court. She and her husband, **Marty Ingels**, say the Enquirer falsely claimed Miss Jones was "driven to drink" by the "bizarre behavior" of her husband. That's an invasion of privacy, Miss Jones says, and an intentional infliction of emotional distress . . . **LaWayne Satterfield** does not think that **Dolly Parton** is the "Genghis Kahn of country music" and she wants the National Enquirer to say so. Ms. Satterfield, the operator of Image PR, Ltd., of Nashville, has filed suit against the weekly tabloid, charging that the quotes were manufactured and damaged her reputation for loyalty and, understandably, her friendship with Ms. Parton. She says half a million dollars would settle the score.

* * *

Former First Lady **Betty Ford** isn't ready to have her life story on the screen. Mrs. Ford [...] an offer from produ[cer] **Wolper**, Warner Bro[s.] and ABC to film her [...]phy, "The Times of M[y ...]" family spokesman N[...] said. "Mrs. Ford is [...] wants to wait a year o[r ...] the book more time to se[ll ...]"



Chef Eckart Witz[igmann] savors the joy [of] a Michelin three-st[ar] for his Aubergine re[staurant] in Munich. It was [the first] three-star rating be[stowed by] the Guide Michelin [outside] of France or [...]

* * *

Gregory Peck is en [...] in the Indian Ocean to [...] "The Sea Wolves" with [...] and **Roger Moore**.

* * *

The ideal parent, [...] **Hoffman**, would be a[n] ideal director. "That [...] who guides you witho[ut] knowing it, without [...] self," said the actor in [...] in the December issu[e ...] magazine. Hoffman [...] tranged wife, Anne, [...] daughters. "You kid yo[u ...] think being separated do[es ...] a traumatic effect on [...] Hoffman, who starred [in "All the] President's Men" and [...] ate." "They are going [...] it's somehow expected [...] one parent over the [...] causes conflict. It is i[mportant for] them to know they c[an ...] that they can talk to [...] mommy in positive term[s ...]

— SAMU[EL ...]

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